

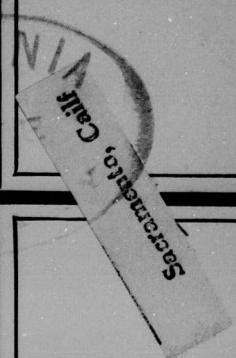
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San Francisco, California, February 4, 1938

No. 1



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OF THE
**LABOR
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Official Journal of the
San Francisco Labor Council

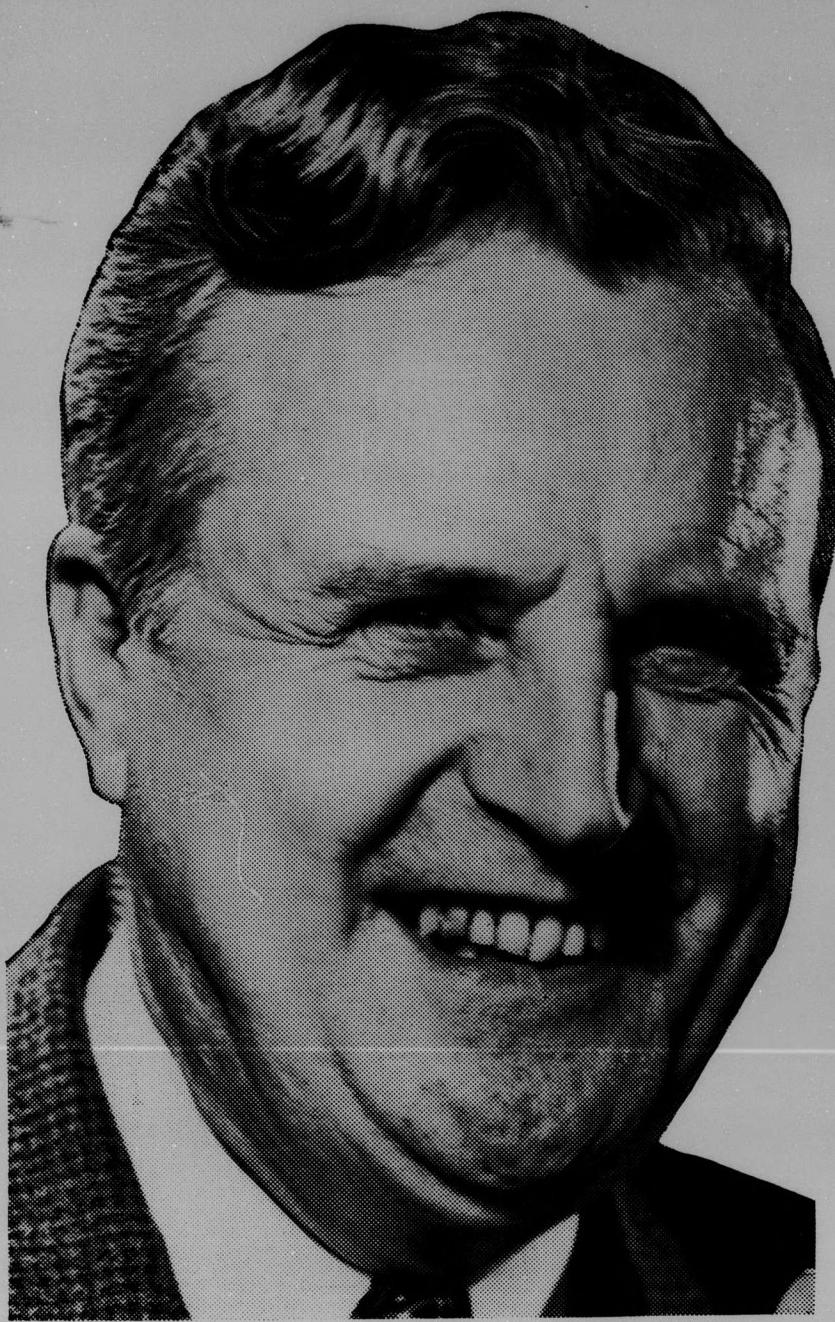
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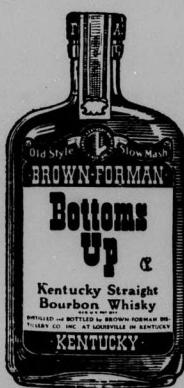
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVII

San Francisco, February 4, 1938

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Labor Bodies Apparently Farther Apart Than Ever

THE split in the labor movement brought about by the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization continues to be the foremost problem confronting the organized workers of the United States, with solution apparently no nearer than it was a year ago.

Conferences between committees of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization held at the end of the year were fruitless because John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., vetoed a proposal for reuniting the opposing organizations which had been agreed to by both committees, and what efforts have been made to bring the committees together again have been futile.

Hopes of reconciliation of the two organizations were revived recently when David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, took a decided stand for the resumption of meetings of the joint committee, claiming that the A. F. of L. had offered the C. I. O. the very things it has been contending for.

Lewis Renews Rejected Proposal

But apparently Lewis is determined that peace shall not be made except on his own terms. Addressing the biennial convention in Washington last week of the United Mine Workers of America, of which he is president, Lewis issued a virtual challenge to the Federation, whose executive council has been in session in Miami, Fla.

"If the Federation wants peace," he said, "I will recommend to the 4,000,000 members of the C. I. O. that on February 1 they march into the Federation—horse, foot and dragoons—if the Federation will issue charters to C. I. O. units and later call a convention to arrange details.

"But, if this be not pleasing to the Federation leaders, we offer the alternative proposal that on February 1 the entire membership of the Federation march into the C. I. O.—horse, foot and dragoons—and the C. I. O. will issue charters to all their units and later call a convention to arrange the details."

Ready to Renew Negotiations

Lewis made his new "peace" offer a few hours after William Green, Federation president, announced in Miami that the A. F. of L. was prepared to resume peace negotiations if the C. I. O. would take the initiative.

When peace negotiations between the rival organizations collapsed a few weeks ago Green said flatly that the Federation would accept no such proposal, and he blamed the C. I. O. for the failure of the conference.

The C. I. O., in the person of Philip Murray, Lewis' chief lieutenant, denied this responsibility.

Speaking before the miners, whom he represents as vice-president, Murray said the C. I. O. "had in good faith done everything it possibly could do honorably to bring about the unification of all forces of labor."

"The Federation wants us to surrender," he said. "But I say that the C. I. O. is not going to yield."

Lewis re-echoed these sentiments. He ridiculed assertions that the C. I. O. "is on the way out," as charged by Federation officials, or that the division of labor has weakened the labor movement.

C. I. O. Leader Becomes Bellicose

"I say to you," he shouted, "that if the time ever comes when the C. I. O. is on the way out it will take a lot of people with it."

Observers believed that Lewis' latest maneuver probably would widen the breach with the Federation.

If it were accepted, they say, it is virtually certain that Lewis, once back in the Federation ranks, could assemble enough support to take control of the organization. All of his peace formulas have been promised on the condition that C. I. O. unions be not penalized and that most of them retain autonomy.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said the new "peace" proposal made by Chairman John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. at Washington "is just the same old thing" and contains objectionable features of a plan previously rejected.

Green Terms Plan "Impossible"

Green's statement was in comment on Lewis' declaration at the United Mine Workers' convention that he was willing to propose that the entire C. I. O. march into the A. F. of L. February 1 if the A. F. of L. would issue charters to the C. I. O. unit and "later call a convention to arrange the details."

"This is not a new proposal," Green stated. "It is just the same old thing. No one will be deceived by it."

"It is identical with the impossible plan proposed by Lewis toward the end of the (Washington) peace conferences after he had vetoed our proposals which had been accepted and approved by the C. I. O. committee.

"We rejected his plan then because it would not bring about peace. We rejected it because it would only serve to move the scene of war and dissension from outside the American Federation of Labor into its very midst. The same objections prevail now."

Earlier Green indicated he had hopes that David Dubinsky of the Committee for Industrial Organization would pave the way toward a resumption of peace negotiations between the two organizations.

Places Hope in Dubinsky

"Dubinsky is carrying the ball," Green said of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' president, who charged other C. I. O. leaders with vetoing the peace formula projected at the Washington conference last month. "If he can put it over the goal line, then there will be hope for a settlement."

Green said, however, he had no hopes "at the moment" for a revival of negotiations. He added there would "have to be a change of heart and attitude on the part of the others, because our proposition still stands."

Asked whether the A. F. of L. would take back Dubinsky's union, third largest in the C. I. O., Green said he could not answer, since the matter had not been proposed. He said he knew of no plan for Dubinsky to go to Miami, where the A. F. of L. executive committee is holding its midwinter meeting.

Will Have to Merge Eventually

The public was "responsive" to the C. I. O. in its early stages, but now was "tired of internal fighting," said David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in Scranton, Pa., last week. "Ultimately," he said, addressing 200 delegates from six Eastern states, "the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization will have to merge."

Dubinsky is said to regard the reconciliation of the two factions as a possibility, and recently charged Lewis with the break-up of the "peace" conference.

Recognition of Union Label Becoming More General

THE union label, shop card and button idea was born in the old world, but the movement behind the label gained new vigor when it crossed the great expanse of the Atlantic and landed in America, says an exchange.

The new world was striving for greater justice, broader freedom and more humane conditions. It was fitting that the organized labor movement should adopt emblems to place on the banners of its great cause. Like a great crusade, this fight for union-made goods has been voluntarily carried on. At no time have the crusaders shown more interest in the cause or a greater desire to spread the gospel of the union label and what it stands for than now.

Carpenters Were Pioneers

While the Cigar Makers are generally understood to be the inventors and sponsors of the earliest trade union label in America, a similar device was used six years earlier, in 1869, by the Carpenters' Eight-Hour League of San Francisco. This league furnished a stamp to all planing mills operating on the eight-hour plan, in order that they might be able to identify the work of the ten-hour mills. The carpenters still have a union label and are today one of the most active unions in the union label trades department.

Originally the Cigar Makers' label was a weapon for use against Chinese labor on the Pacific Coast. Again, we find, as we did with the Carpenters, that this unique idea of marking union-made products with union labels had not only spanned an ocean, but had swept across a continent. It had not only come to America, but it had come to stay. The roots of this great principle were imbedding themselves deep into the soil of the entire nation.

Weapon Against Cheap Labor

The American Cigar Makers were fighting cheap Chinese labor, which was threatening to deal a blow at the American living standard from which it might never recover. The danger was as great to Ameri-

can workers as the institution of slavery. The Cigar Makers of the Pacific Coast cities first used a white label on all cigars to indicate that they were made under union conditions and not by coolies in filthy sweatshops.

The union label's value quickly became apparent, and in 1879 the St. Louis Cigar Makers' Union adopted a red label. Later a proposal was made at the convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, in Chicago, in 1880, that a general label should be employed. A controversy arose as to whether the white label of the Coast cities or the red label of St. Louis should be used. A conciliatory delegate suggested the other color in Old Glory, and the convention enthusiastically adopted a blue label. This compromise has become the permanent color of the Cigar Makers, who were charter members of the Union Label Trades Department. The tobacco workers also have a label which is placed on cigarettes, snuff, smoking and chewing tobacco.

Extended to Other Trades

From 1880 to 1890 the label idea continued to grow in popularity and was employed by several trades, including the Hatters, the Typographical Union and the Can Makers. The International Typographical Union of North America adopted a label in 1886, the Garment Workers in 1886, the Coopers in 1886, Boot and Shoe Workers in 1887, the Bakers in 1886, Molders in 1887, and the Tailors in 1886.

Support of the label was sought chiefly among members of unions in the early years, but in 1909 the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was organized to expand the label program. This centralization of the label advertising task gave new impetus to the movement and has continued since, quietly but effectively, to establish the union label as one of the greatest assets of organized labor—a rallying point for all union workers and their friends. Growth in sentiment favoring the union label now is immediately reflected in increased resources of the labor movement.

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Federal Labor Legislation Enacted in Past Year

THE first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress of the United States convened on January 5, 1937, and adjourned on August 21, 1937. During the 229 days of the session much time was devoted to consideration of the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States. Extensive hearings were held on this and many other bills of interest and importance to labor, including the wages and hours bill, which failed of passage. The present article summarizes the principal provisions of the acts passed by the Congress in 1937 which are of general or special interest to labor.

The first governmental count of the unemployed was provided for by Public Act No. 409. The enumeration, which is to be completed by April 1, 1938, in addition to ascertaining the number of unemployed, will provide statistics on partial employment and job opportunities. The information to be obtained shall be determined by the secretaries of labor and commerce, the Works Progress administrator, the chairmen of the Central Statistical Board and the Social Security Board, and the director of the census.

Effective as of August 16, 1937, Congress enacted legislation enabling the Department of Labor to formulate and promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices (Public Act No. 308). Hitherto such work has been carried on by the National Youth Administration. The new act seeks the co-operation of employers and labor in the formulation of apprenticeship programs, and also is designed to assist those states engaged in the work of promoting standards of apprenticeship.

Legislation Affecting Transportation Workers

By Public Resolution No. 51, Congress extended until October 1, 1937, the time when certain passenger vessels must be equipped with automatic sprinkler systems as required by an act (No. 712) of June 20, 1936. Every seaman employed on a merchant vessel of the United States of 100 gross tons or more must be furnished hereafter, at his option,

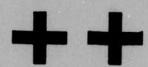
either a continuous discharge book or a certificate of identification (Public Act No. 25). Such person must present satisfactory evidence of citizenship. Continued authority is granted to the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation to promulgate necessary regulations for the issuance of the books, which, however, must include the signature of the seaman, his age, home address, nationality and personal description, as well as a new requirement, that of a thumbprint.

Public Acts Nos. 162 and 174, respectively, provide for a railroad employees' retirement and tax system. This legislation is the result of an agreement between representatives of the carriers and the employees following the edict of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, declaring partially unconstitutional the act of 1935. Under the 1937 act employees are eligible to retire voluntarily at 65 years of age. However, they may retire at 60 years of age, after completion of thirty years' service, with a reduction in the annuity at the rate of one one-hundred and eightieth for each month the employee is under 65 years of age. Death benefits are provided for a deceased employee's estate. Taxes, ranging from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, on carriers and employees, are levied to pay for the retirement benefits. These taxes are to be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and paid into the Treasury. All annuities are paid out of the funds impounded in the United States Treasury. By Public Resolution No. 9 the Congress extended from February 28, 1937, to June 30, 1938, the excise tax imposed upon railroads and their employees by the Railroad Retirement Tax Act of August 29, 1935.

By Public Act No. 378 the Interstate Commerce Commission was authorized to require the installation of block signals and other safety devices on railroads under its jurisdiction. Public Act No. 272 appropriated \$35,000 for the advancement of a program of national safety and accident prevention.

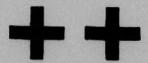
Several acts directly affecting federal employees were adopted by the

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Congress in 1937. The Civil Service Retirement Act was extended to cover employees in the legislative branch of the government, and to permanent officers and employees of the United States courts not otherwise covered by retirement benefits (Public Act No. 206).

Legislation Affecting Federal Employees

By Public Act No. 191 employees of the Panama Canal ineligible to benefits under the Canal Zone Retirement Act were granted cash relief not exceeding \$1 a month for each year's service, with a maximum of \$25 a month. The benefits, however, are not granted to any employee having less than ten years' service with the Panama Canal, including any service with the Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus of Panama. By another act (Public, No. 251) Congress provided a retirement annuity for certain former employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus of Panama.

Free space in government buildings was granted to credit unions maintained for federal employees by the adoption of Public Act No. 197.

Public Act No. 298 extended the provisions of the forty-hour law for postal employees to watchmen and messengers in the postal service.

The last feature of the so-called "Economy Act" of 1932 was removed by the repeal of the civil service marital status clause. By Public Act No. 212 Congress decreed that hereafter "no person shall be discriminated against in any case because of his or her marital status in examination, appointment, reappointment, reinstatement, re-employment, promotion, transfer, retransfer, demotion, removal or retirement."

The Civilian Conservation Corps was extended by Public Act. No. 163 for a period of three years after July 1, 1937.

Continuance of Work Relief

By Public Resolution No. 47, \$1,500,000,000 was appropriated for the continuance of work-relief projects. The money is to be allocated to the following classes of projects: (a) Highways, roads and streets, \$415,000,000; (b) public buildings, parks and other recreational facilities, including buildings therein, public utilities, electric transmission

and distribution lines or systems to serve persons in rural areas (including projects sponsored by and for the benefit of non-profit and co-operative associations), sewer systems, water supply and purification, airports and other transportation facilities, flood control, conservation, eradication of insect pests and miscellaneous work projects, \$630,000,000; (c) assistance for educational, professional and self-help, and clerical persons and women's projects, \$380,000,000; and (d) National Youth Administration, \$75,000,000. Of special interest to labor is the requirement that the payment of the prevailing rate of wages as provided for in the Davis-Bacon Act must be adhered to in the prosecution of the various projects. Congress also required the payment of the prevailing rate of wages in the construction of buildings and exhibits for several expositions, namely: San Francisco Bay, 1939 (Public Res. No. 52); New York World's Fair, 1939 (Public Res. No. 53); Texas Exposition, 1937 (Public Res. No. 21).

Social Security and Other Subjects

In order that the Social Security Board may continue and make available to June 30, 1938, grants to states for old-age assistance, \$18,000,000 was appropriated (Public Res. No. 36). Another action of the Congress appropriates, for states enacting approved unemployment insurance laws in 1937, a portion of the proceeds from the 1936 employers' tax. Thus all states complying with the federal act are placed on the same basis with respect to their unemployment insurance funds (Public Act No. 353).

Congress consented to and made effective the interstate compact on minimum wages previously ratified by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island (Public Res. No. 58).

Public Act No. 149 authorizes the Department of Labor to continue the making of statistical studies for unofficial agencies, at cost, until April 13, 1939.

The secretary of agriculture was authorized (Public Act No. 210) to make loans to tenant farmers, farm laborers, sharecroppers, etc., for

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for quality and flavor which the
California name implies**

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the purchase of farms over a period of time at low interest rates. The loans are made for not more than forty years, bearing interest at a rate of 3 per cent per year.

Minimum Wages and Child Labor

The secretary of agriculture, in another act (Public Act No. 414) commonly referred to as the Sugar Act, was empowered to require that sugar growers, as a condition precedent to qualifying for benefit payments, must pay at least a minimum wage as determined by the secretary. Employment of children under 14 years of age is forbidden, and children between the ages of 14 and 16 must not be employed more than eight hours a day. The last two provisions, however, do not apply to members of the immediate family of persons who own as much as 40 per cent of the crop.

The National Bituminous Coal Commission, consisting of seven members, was established in the Department of the Interior by Public Act No. 48. The act provides for the regulation of interstate commerce in the soft-coal industry. While this act is similar in many respects to the 1935 act, the labor provisions are not included. Congress has, however, declared a policy of employees' rights to collective bargaining, etc.

By the terms of the United States Housing Act a national housing authority is created in the Department of the Interior (Public Act No. 412). The act authorizes loans to public housing agencies, to assist in the development, acquisition or administration of low-rent housing or slum-clearance projects by such agencies. Over a period of three years, \$500,000,000 is authorized to be spent in the construction of dwellings. The act limits the cost in cities of over 500,000 population to \$5000 a unit, or \$1250 for each room. In smaller cities or political subdivisions the cost is limited to \$4000 per unit or \$1000 a room.

Startling Figures on War Pensions

Former service men and their dependents cost Uncle Sam \$566,843,686 in the year which ended June 30 of last year, according to a Washington dispatch.

Veterans' administration records show, however, that this was \$22,720,458 less than they received in the fiscal year of 1936.

An additional \$12,489,052 was paid in the last year to veterans or dependents outside continental United States.

About 380,000 world war veterans accounted for more than one-fourth the total disbursement, receiving \$183,315,298 for service or non-service-connected disability and retirement pay. Their dependents received \$36,153,508.

Two dependents of war of 1812 veterans still were drawing pensions on June 30. Mrs. Carolina King of Cheektowaga, N. Y., drew \$600 during the year, and Mrs. Esther A. H. Morgan of Independence, Ore., received \$240.

Spanish-American war veterans ranked second to those of the world war when 175,361 veterans drew \$96,618,465. Dependents' pensions totaled \$18,305,669.

Only 7031 Union veterans of the civil war were receiving pensions in June, but families of their 76,131 dead comrades received \$37,628,439.

Other disbursements during the year were:

Mexican war, dependents, \$132,776; Indian wars, 3119 living veterans \$1,811,537, dependents \$1,681,906; veterans of peace-time service \$8,947,027, dependents \$2,467,077; insurance policy payments, \$88,051,788; adjusted service and dependent pay, \$1,546,168; maintenance of offices and hospitals, \$84,741,197; construction costs, \$8,963,725.

Disbursements by states for 1936 and 1937 fiscal years respectively, included:

California, \$47,406,464 and \$47,350,095; Idaho, \$2,257,140 and \$2,170,305; Montana, \$3,424,531 and \$13,158,488; New York, \$46,585,538 and \$45,190,080; Oregon, \$7,069,406 and \$6,935,644; Washington, \$9,764,839 and \$9,462,205.

A Break for Mother

A newspaper once offered a prize for the best recipe for making the hands beautiful. There was a deluge of answers from which the following was chosen: "Soak the hands three times a day in dishwater while mother rests."

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Anti-Injunction Fight Not Yet Won

Unions should not be asleep to the fact that the campaign to put a stop to the practice of determining labor disputes by means of the injunction is not yet won. Despite the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act and California's anti-yellow dog contract law, there is plenty of work to be done in making these statutes effective.

In this issue of the Labor Clarion will be found an article which should be of profound interest to every worker. It is from the "Open Forum," liberal publication published in Los Angeles, and outlines the efforts of the unions of that city to make effective the laws enacted for their protection.

It appears that legislation passed in the interest of labor is being used to prohibit the very things made legal by the statutes. Thus injunctions have been issued outlawing strikes "and all peaceful strike activities, including picketing."

When labor protested to the presiding judge, and suggested that Judge Wilson, the offending jurist, be replaced, Judge Bowron "expressed great surprise that anyone should find fault with Judge Wilson's issuance of restraining orders in labor cases," and remarked that "The courts will be ineffective and impotent without the full support of the citizens of the state and community."

It should be apparent that a judge who "has been making law . . . to suit the purposes of the employers" and who has denied "the right to strike and the right to peaceful picketing" is not doing anything to justify "the full support of the citizens."

To "give the devil his due," however, Judge Wilson has admitted some of his shortcomings, and has promised that "he would telephone labor organizations when restraining orders were asked from his court, so that they could send attorneys to participate in the proceedings."

The presiding judge, although Los Angeles has fifty-four Superior Court judges, has refused to replace Wilson in handling labor cases.

Sales Tax and Welfare of Masses

The sales tax has recently reached the limelight in the capital of the nation by the action of Melvin C. Hazen, president of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, in joining forces with the anti-social business groups who want to saddle this monstrosity on the backs of the already overburdened masses.

In testifying before the fiscal affairs sub-committee of the House of Representatives Committee on the District of Columbia, Hazen declared with gusto that 90 per cent of the 4000 members of the Washington Board of Trade favor a sales tax as a substitute for the so-called business privilege tax, which Washington business men claim they are unable to pass on to the ultimate consumers in the wholesale degree that other taxes on business are finally collected from the masses.

Commissioner Hazen also declared the "Citizens' Advisory Committee on Taxation" had recommended a sales tax.

A survey of the membership of the "Citizens' Committee" would probably reveal that it does not include any representatives of the wage and salary earners, who constitute the overwhelming portion of the adult

residents of the District of Columbia. And of course the Board of Trade is not a labor or a consumers' organization.

The sales tax is definitely and indisputably an attack on the interests of working men and women wherever and whenever it is advocated or applied. It has been persistently and consistently opposed by the American Federation of Labor "because it represents an attempt to transfer the burden of taxation from wealth and from those who are able to bear it to the masses of the people and those who are least able to bear the burden of taxation," and because it is a movement to "soak the poor."

One of the recent conventions of the American Federation of Labor declared:

"In operation the sales tax would be collected from every purchaser of an article. It is reprehensible because it is concealed. The tax upon the articles bought would not be in evidence so that those who purchase could see and understand the amount of tax they would be called upon to pay."

The action of the District of Columbia Board of Trade and other business groups in favoring the sales tax is easily understood. Although the business interests acquire most of the material benefits resulting from the municipal institutions supported by taxation, they always try to make the masses, who acquire but a small portion of those benefits, foot the tax bill that pays for them.

But the action of the chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, appointed by the President of the United States to administer the laws for the district enacted by Congress, in allying himself with the utterly subversive sales tax propagandists, is an incomprehensible anomaly.

The citizens of the District of Columbia have no voice in their local government. If they had a voice, and Commissioner Hazen faced the electorate on the sales tax issue, he would undoubtedly receive the unanimous vote of the negligible minority represented by business, but the avalanche of ballots cast against him by the wage earners and salary earners and others in that large group called the "masses" would be so overwhelming as to retire him from public life with a blow that he would not soon forget.

A. F. of L. Authority Questioned

Word from Miami, Fla., where the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has been holding a two weeks' session, is to the effect that besides the Committee for Industrial Organization controversy the council is confronted with strained relations with two large affiliated unions. These are the International Typographical Union and the Brewery Workers' Union.

The former union, whose president is Charles P. Howard, also secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization, has refused to pay the assessment of 1 cent a member per month levied upon all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The union, however, is still in good standing in the A. F. of L. The refusal to pay the assessment is based on the contention that the executive council of the A. F. of L. exceeded its authority in levying the assessment to fight the C. I. O.

The Brewers' Union, according to Secretary Joseph Oberfell is paying the assessment only "under the strongest protest." "We would not be paying it," he continued, "except that it might prejudice our court fight with the Teamsters."

A jurisdictional contest between the Brewers and the Teamsters is being fought out in the federal courts.

The anomalous position in which Howard is placed has been the subject of considerable discussion in labor circles, and it is possible that the attitude of the Typographical Union in the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. controversy may be submitted to a referendum vote of the union.

The expression, "horse, foot and dragoons," has been somewhat jumbled in the recent word battle between John L. Lewis and William Green. The former had the A. F. of L. marching into the C. I. O. "on horse, foot or dragoon." But a local communist publication improves on the quotation by saying that Lewis suggested that the C. I. O., under certain circumstances, would "march into the A. F. of L. 'on horse, on foot and on dragon.'" Fancy the redoubtable John L. mounted on a dragon!

Shorter Hours Increase Pay

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE, Executive Director Good Neighbor League

There are still some employers of labor who insist that the shorter work-day, giving workers more leisure, will simply result in these workers spending more time in "saloons" or such other places as may have taken the place of the old saloon. It is declared that the shorter work-day will "just make more drunks." At any rate, the assumption is that workingmen can do nothing else with their newly-gained spare time than spend it in harmful and degrading practices.

If this were true it would be perfectly logical to assume that the so-called "leisure class" must be a disreputable lot. This, of course, they would deny.

The fact is, it was long hours of labor that drove men into saloons in the old days, in order to find relief from the strain and fatigue of a twelve-hour work-day.

Without mentioning particular trades and occupations, it is a well-known fact that the shorter work-day completely changed the workers in these industries from "boozers" to sober, clear-headed men, who worked more steadily and more efficiently.

A study made some time ago of several thousand workers engaged in various occupations as to how they spent their leisure time indicated that those who worked the longest hours spent the most time and money in drinking places. Those who worked short hours spent their leisure time legitimately and profitably.

Normal living always decreases immorality and abnormal practices. Therefore, the fight for the shorter work-day by organized labor is a distinct moral issue. To the worker, it is even more important than securing higher wages.

This is true because there is a level of living below which labor cannot be driven. The average employer will ordinarily pay a "living wage," no matter what may be the number of hours worked. And usually that is all that he will pay, anyway. Thus a reduction in hours automatically results in an increase of pay per hour, and ordinarily it equals the pay received for the longer period worked.

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Public Schools Blamed for Youth's Delinquency

APPEARING to go out of his way to criticize the public schools, District Judge John J. Halloran of Des Moines, Iowa, recently took occasion to place the blame upon them for the plight of one Warren Bianco, 17, who had pleaded guilty in Judge Halloran's court to a charge of murder. The judge stated from the bench, in passing sentence on the young man, that he was undoubtedly the product of that modern school of thought now being inculcated by teachers in public schools and other educational institutions which holds that there is no fixed or definite standard of morals by which youth must govern their conduct.

In a press interview on the subject Judge Halloran used the term "insidious propaganda" to describe the alleged theory of teaching, and declared: "The failure of the public schools and Protestant colleges to teach morality is leading even some Protestants to send their children to Catholic institutions."

Public school officials and teachers of Des Moines resented the statement and took sharp issue with the judge on the facts involved. They insisted that while the separation of church and state provided for in the Constitution bars the teaching of any particular sectarian doctrine in the public schools, which are open alike to children of any religion, or even those of no religion, yet the public educational institutions are doing all in their power to uphold morality, and that morals are being taught, thoroughly and in many ways, without violating the religious neutrality imposed upon the public school system.

Judge Halloran's strictures against the public schools appear to chime in with the current anvil chorus of criticism and condemnation

from those who are antagonistic to the American system of free education, or from those who unthinkingly follow where such critics lead. These accusers are prone to silence regarding the responsibility of the home and the church for the child's training in morals and religion.

Others beside Judge Halloran can find food for thought in an editorial contained in a religious publication of the judge's own church—"America," Jesuit weekly. Under the title, "Vanishing Homes," the writer of the article says:

"For a number of years the public schools have been performing functions which in reality belong to the home. Parents for the most part have welcomed the change. . . . It is undeniable that in this age schools simply must undertake work for children that once was done in the home. It is undeniable, but at the same time regrettable, since the expansion of the modern school has caused perhaps a majority of fathers and mothers to forget that the home is the chief factor in the child's education. . . . The blunt truth is that with the child registered at school, their (the parents') part in its education does not cease, but is intensified. At best, education is a long and toilsome process. It will not end successfully unless all factors concerned in it, parents as well as teachers, work in harmony."

Why Teachers Get Gray

Professor Pilcher—Now, Mr. Bjones, can you give the class an example of wasted energy? Frosh Bjones—Yes, sir—telling a hair-raising story to a bald-headed man.

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Don't Want Company Unions, Scabs, Group Insurance

The "Railroad Trainman"

J. L. LANCASTER, president of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, notified all employees on that property by circular letter of October 25, 1937, of the cancellation of its group insurance, effective as of December 1, 1937. Apparently, now that the company can no longer force its employees to carry group insurance, its "concern" with regard to the welfare of the individual employee has ceased.

The Texas & Pacific, like some other railroads, has for a number of years been forcing its employees to participate in its group plan of insurance, and deducted payment therefor from the monthly pay check, even though the employee insisted upon canceling his group insurance. Finally this arbitrary position of the carrier was taken to the National Railroad Adjustment Board, in the case of G. A. Belknap, Lodge No. 81, who recognized the uncertainty of the group plan of insurance as long ago as July 13, 1930, when he filed his group insurance policy and requested its cancellation. The National Railroad Adjustment Board, in Award No. 1400, dated September 16, 1936, sustained Belknap's claim. Now that the company can no longer force its will upon the employees, the group plan is canceled out in its entirety and, as Lancaster states, the "insurance thereunder will terminate at 12 o'clock midnight, November 30, 1937."

Railroad Brotherhoods have long been opposed to the group plan of insurance. In many instances it was "sold" to employees under the representation that it was a great bargain. Usually, no great emphasis was placed on the fact that the company retained the right to change the amount of insurance, the provisions and the premiums whenever it chose to do so. No doubt many employees dropped permanent insurance, not realizing how uncertain and temporary was the protection under the group plan. Likewise, many others probably failed to protect themselves with permanent insurance over which they had personal control. Of course a few beneficiaries of those who met untimely death benefited

through the plan. However, the damage done to those who did not understand the uncertainty of group insurance and who are no longer protected thereby far outweighs the benefit of the few. A considerable number of those for whom group insurance is now canceled will not be able to replace this insurance protection, for the reason that they are no longer physically able to secure it.

The main purpose of the railroad in sponsoring the group plan is to weaken or destroy the labor unions. The following quoted from an article in a recent issue of an old-line insurance publication substantiates this statement:

"In these days, when employer-employee relationships frequently can be soldered by attention or severed by neglect, many employers are particularly anxious to see that their employees are given every kind of reasonable co-operation. Attention of the proper sort makes less likely labor trouble which can be costly both to the employer and the employee."

"Many employers who heretofore have given little thought to group life insurance plans for their employees now are thinking about group plans. They are deciding that group insurance embodies more kinds of 'insurance' than may appear in the contracts. It's good insurance against labor troubles. Group men with many companies indicate that insurance plans are now easier to close than in many years. This is partly because of the social security consciousness; partly because of the consciousness of employers that group insurance plans help forestall labor troubles."

Brotherhood members on the Texas & Pacific will be acting wisely and in their own best interests by replacing the life insurance protection that is being canceled in the sound and economical insurance plan of the Brotherhood.

Railroad workers do not want company unions, scabs or group insurance.

JOHN
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Attorney at Law



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Avoidable Troubles Stall Many Motorists

"The merry-go-round broke down," goes the refrain of a popular song, and so do millions of automobiles each year, largely as the result of troubles which could have been avoided in most instances by proper attention to care of the car. This fact was brought out in a statement by the California State Automobile Association reviewing the various causes of motoring "headaches."

Based upon a check-up of reports from garages throughout the country under contract to render service to members of affiliated A. A. A. clubs, the statement said that some 8,500,000 flat tires occurred during 1936.

"Although rapid strides have been made in the improvement of tires in the past decade or two," the statement commented, "flat tires still continue to be the No. 1 bane of the motoring public. The reason for this undoubtedly is that many motorists continue to drive their cars on rubber that is worn past the danger point.

"Over four million motorists either had a complete engine failure or got into an accident that so disabled the car as to require towing. Battery trouble also was a major cause of stalling, some 3,258,000 cases of battery failure being indicated in the A. A. A. reports.

"Other major motoring headaches included 406,000 gas line complaints, 4,000,000 cases of ignition trouble, including systems short-circuited by rainy weather, and 1,460,000 instances of starter trouble.

"Although there is on the average about one filling station for every mile of surfaced highway in the state systems, approximately 1,500,000 motorists ran out of gas last year, an increase of 50 per cent over 1935."

Influence of Heredity

"William," said the judge, "stealing chickens again, are you?" "Yes, judge," replied William, "but it ain't my fault. It's the fault of my higher-up ancestors." "How so?" "Well, judge, my ancestors came over in the Mayflower, and ever since I was born I have had an uncontrollable desire for Plymouth Rocks."

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Records Show Sad Year for Liberty League Lawyers

DROP a tear for the Liberty League's "committee of fifty-eight eminent constitutional lawyers," and for the business Big Shots who took their bad advice. It was a sad year for them.

The league's president, Jouett Shouse, named three lawyers in 1935 with a great blare of publicity. Sitting as a "kangaroo court," they declared both the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act and the Wheeler-Rayburn Utility Holding Company Act "completely unconstitutional," and told the bosses to defy these laws.

So employers started over eighty lawsuits against the National Labor Relations Board, and confidently waited for the courts to kill the Wagner Act.

Holding Company Struggle

But on April 12, 1937, the Supreme Court upheld the act in five different cases. Then all but the most die-hard employers threw their lawyers overboard and began to recognize labor's right to organize and bargain through "representatives of their own choosing."

That was the first heavy blow to the league lawyers. The second came when a federal district judge at New York put his "okay" on the Holding Company Act.

According to that law the utility combines were to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission before December 1, 1935, and file with the commission the facts about their structure and finances.

That date came and went, and companies representing less than 10 per cent of the \$15,000,000,000 utility industry registered. The others started forty-eight lawsuits against the commission, in an open attempt to bury Uncle Sam under litigation and strangle his enforcement of the law.

The S.E.C. was too smart for them, however. It got the courts to hold off all cases except that of the Electric Bond and Share Company, a Morgan-controlled combine known as "the mother of the holding companies."

The commission picked this one because it is the largest utility sys-

tem, controlling one-sixth of the power industry. Therefore, if Bond and Share lost, the smaller fellows might give up the fight.

The district court upheld the Holding Company Act as constitutional, and ordered Bond and Share to register. Still stubborn, the company carried its case up to an appeals court, and lost again. Then it ran to the Supreme Court, which may soon call the third strike on the utility giant.

Litigation Didn't Pay

But many of the holding companies have surrendered without waiting for the final outcome of the famous Bond and Share case. They found that Congress had put real teeth in the law, making it impossible for any utility system to issue new stocks or bonds until it registered with the S.E.C.

As a result of this ban the companies were suffering heavy financial losses and were unable to expand their plants to take care of growing demand for power. It was their own fault, of course, but they publicly blamed it on "new deal" interference with business."

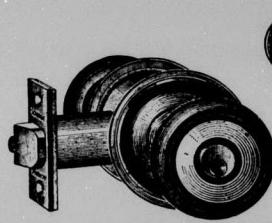
Many of the companies surrendered even before the district court upheld the act in the Bond and Share case. After that the rush to register became almost a stampede. The registered part of the power industry has tripled from 10 to 30 per cent, and many other big companies are only waiting for the Supreme Court's decision on Bond and Share.

In the two years since the Labor Relations and Holding Company acts were passed employers and utility concerns paid millions of dollars in attempts to kill these laws. They gained little, if anything, from this vast expenditure.

The lawyers who got these fees are richer in money, but poorer in prestige.—"Labor."

Approximately 90 per cent of all persons enrolled in school go to public educational institutions and 10 per cent to private schools.

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Opposition to Wagner Act Declines

The National Labor Relations Board said in its second annual report, made public January 6, that "an increasing number of employers" have come to realize it is best to accept board rulings without opposition.

"As resistance decreases and its work is speeded up," the report added, "the board expects that formal proceedings, now necessary in many cases, will be replaced by informal adjustment of complaints."

The board said it has disposed of 1429 cases in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, in 446 of which strikes were in progress.

The Supreme Court's decision upholding the Wagner Labor Act resulted in an increase of 1000 per cent in the number of cases complaining employees brought to the board, the report said. It added that the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. dispute increased the volume of work.

Supplemental figures showed the board had handled 10,568 cases involving 2,848,166 workers in the twenty-six months ended December 1. Of these, 7076 had been closed.

Chairman Madden told Congress some employers "who six months ago would not tolerate any union now select the American Federation of Labor as the lesser of two evils."

He denied, in testimony a House appropriations sub-committee made public, that the board favors either the A. F. of L. or the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"We take our cases as they come to us," he said.

"As a matter of fact, the A. F. of L. being the older and more conservative organization, there may be a preference, in consequence, on the part of employers.

"Our experience has been that in a few cases, a mere handful out of thousands, the employer has put pressure on his employees to compel them to go into the A. F. of L. union when they wanted to go into a C. I. O. union."

Madden said there were more strikes in the first eight months of last year—3314—than in any year since 1920. Of the 3314 disputes, 56 per cent involved union organization, 32 per cent wages and hours and 12 per cent miscellaneous causes.

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Romantic Story of Britain's Labor Prime Minister

AMES RAMSAY MacDONALD, man of destiny of the British labor movement, whose death occurred last November, was probably one of the select few who will be remembered when the ages have selected the significant from the insignificant of his time, says a newspaper story.

From obscurity and abject poverty as dire as ever faced a backwoods American boy dreaming of the White House, this Scot struggled from the bleak North Sea fishing village of Lossiemouth, on Moray Firth, to become thrice prime minister of Great Britain, director of the home government of a world-wide empire. His first cabinet was formed in 1924, the second in 1929 and his third in 1931.

Each time the world felt his influence as an outstanding statesman, a worker for the common weal, a crusader for enduring peace and disarmament after the cataclysm of the world war.

His career was unique in British history. No prime minister before him had been born into such poverty. None had ever entered the historic portals of No. 10 Downing street as bearer of the political banner of the laboring class.

Ramsay MacDonald, as he was generally known, was combined prophet, organizer and administrator of the distinctive brand of socialism that is British. It differs from the Marxian creed of Russian communists in that it is evolutionary rather than revolutionary. It denounces capitalism and communism in the same breath, supplanting the violence of class war with the doctrine of the "inevitability of gradualness" toward universal democracy.

An example of this doctrine, MacDonald was active in politics for nearly twenty years before he got into Parliament; it was eighteen years more before he captured the highest prize in the gift of the British people.

Came of Hardy Breed

The two-room "but and ben" (cottage) in which MacDonald was born on October 12, 1866, still stands in Lossiemouth. And there on the

Scottish coast, where life is hard and great storms steel a hardy breed, he spent his first eighteen years.

His schooling was scant and ended when he was 12. Thereafter he dug potatoes until the village schoolmaster made him a pupil teacher.

In 1888 he turned to politics and for four years was secretary to Thomas Lough, a radical candidate for Parliament, receiving \$375 a year. When he left Lough MacDonald knew the inside workings of the British political machinery and was a trenchant speaker and facile writer.

Keir Hardy's Right-Hand Man

Then he turned to journalism, joined the Independent Labor party and the Fabian Society and became right hand man of Keir Hardie. In 1895 he tried for Parliament on his own hook, but a Southampton constituency gave him only 867 votes.

But that poll brought him romance, for one of the contributors to his campaign fund was "M. E. Gladstone." Investigation showed this was Margaret Ethel Gladstone, daughter of a scientist and niece of the famous Lord Kelvin. She and MacDonald were married in 1896, when he was 30.

Plunging deeper into political life, MacDonald warned against mounting armaments, and when the crash came in 1914 took the step that dropped him into a pit of calumny. There was no election in wartime England, so he held his seat until 1918. Then the "hang-the-Kaiser" election saw his defeat by 14,000 votes.

He was beaten again in a bye-election in 1921, but by only 683 votes, and the next year came a turn in the tide and MacDonald and 141 other Laborites were sent to the House of Commons. Then in 1923 Baldwin's tariff policies forced another appeal to the country, and the Laborite delegation was increased to 191.

The Conservatives had lost their majority and when, on January 24, 1924, MacDonald moved a vote of "no confidence," the combined Labor and Liberal votes carried it. Thereupon King George summoned

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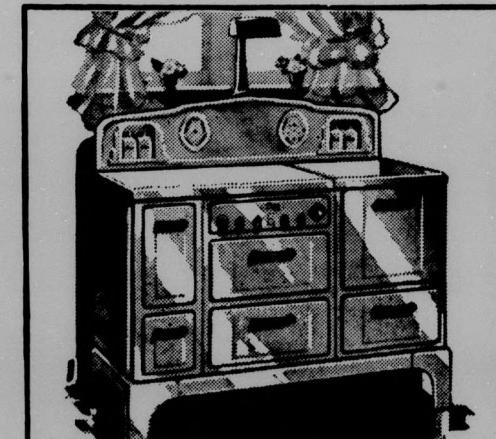


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the Scottish pacifist to Buckingham Palace and he formed a cabinet in which he was first lord of the treasury, foreign minister and prime minister.

His Split With the Liberals

But eight months later his conciliatory policy toward Russia and his government's leniency with world war offenders alienated the Liberals and Parliament was dissolved. The election returned the Conservatives to power, and there they stayed until June, 1929.

The next election came in May, 1929, and Labor won all along the line. The party lacked only sixteen seats of a full majority, having 288 to 260 Conservatives and 58 Liberals. MacDonald's second Labor cabinet was formed, only this time he confined himself to the duties of Prime Minister. His first big concern was with naval armaments, and he made his historic trip to the United States, discussing the subject with President Hoover while the two sat on a log on the banks of the Rapidan. That talk laid the foundations for the successful naval conference in London early in 1930.

His Final Humiliation

By midsummer of 1931 the government had been defeated on a dozen occasions, but each time MacDonald declared the issue was minor and did not call for resignation.

Meanwhile he pursued steadfastly his policies of conciliation abroad, sought formulae to satisfy the Nationalists of India and strove to build up a partnership conception of the British empire.

On June 7, 1935, MacDonald yielded the prime ministership to Stanley Baldwin and took the latter's post as lord president of the council. This new line-up was tested at the polls November 15 and MacDonald was humiliated by an overwhelming defeat in his constituency. He was persuaded to stay on in the cabinet, and on February 3, 1936, regained a seat in Parliament in a bye-election as representative of the Scottish universities.

A period of rather frail health, coupled with his waning political prestige, served to keep him in the background thereafter. He presided at a few cabinet meetings when Baldwin was absent, but took part in few debates, and then usually to the accompaniment of heckling from the bench of the Labor party, the organization which he had led in earlier triumphs.

MacDonald died on shipboard while on a voyage to the West Indies in search of health.

"America's Sixty Families" Named

The Rockefellers head Ferdinand Lundberg's list of "America's sixty families" which Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes referred to in his address prior to the assembling of Congress as the rulers of American finance and industry.

The phrase, "America's sixty families," was coined by Lundberg, a financial writer, for the title of his book on concentrations of American capital, published last October.

Lundberg's list was based on 1924 income tax returns.

The families, in the order he listed them, with the primary sources of their wealth, he gave as follows:

Rockefeller (Standard Oil), Morgan (banking), Ford (autos), Harkness (Standard Oil), Mellon (aluminum), Vanderbilt (N. Y. Central Railroad), Whitney (Standard Oil), the "Standard Oil group" (Archbold, Rogers, Bedford, Cutler, Flagler, Pratt, Benjamin).

Du Pont (chemicals), McCormick (farm machinery and Chicago "Tribune"), Baker (First National Bank), Fisher (General Motors), Guggenheim (American Smelting and Refining Company), Field (Marshall Field department store), Curtis-Bok (magazine publishing), Duke (American Tobacco Company).

Berwind (coal), Lehman (banking), Widener (American Tobacco and utilities), Reynolds (R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company), Astor (real estate), Winthrop (miscellaneous), Stillman (National City Bank), Timken (roller bearings), Pitcairn (Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company), Warburg (banking).

Metcalf (Rhode Island Textile Mills), Clark (sewing machines), Phipps (steel), Kahn (banking), Green (stocks and real estate), Patterson (Chicago "Tribune"), Taft (real estate), Deering (farm ma-

chinery), De Forest (corporation law), Gould (railroads), Hill (railroads), Drexel (J. P. Morgan & Co.).

Individuals paying family taxes:

Thomas Fortune Ryan (stock market), *H. Foster (auto parts), Eldridge Johnson (phonographs), Arthur Curtiss James (copper and railroads), C. W. Nash (autos), Mortimer Schiff (banking), *James A. Patten (wheat market).

Charles Hayden (stock market), *Orlando F. Weber (Allied Chemical and Dye Corp.), George Blumenthal (banking), Ogden L. Mills (mining), *Michael Friedsam (merchandising), *Edward B. McLean (mining), Eugene Higgins (New York real estate), Alexander S. Cochran (textiles), *Mrs. L. N. Kirkwood.

Helen Tyson, Archer D. Huntington (railroads), *James J. Storrow (brokerage), *Julius Rosenwald (Sears, Roebuck), *Bernard M. Baruch (stock market), S. S. Kresge (department stores).

*Indicates deceased.

Who Is Responsible?

Over a period of years the spokesmen of large-scale industry have called Franklin D. Roosevelt everything from madman to dictator, and now they plaintively cry out that the country is suffering from a lack of confidence.—Heywood Broun.

Doing Very Well

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Grave Question of Race Survival

The question, rased by a number of authorities, as to whether the negro is crowding out the white population in the United States, is analyzed in a graphic manner by Dr. S. J. Holmes, professor of zoology in the University of California, in a volume, "The Negro's Struggle for Survival," issued by the University Press.

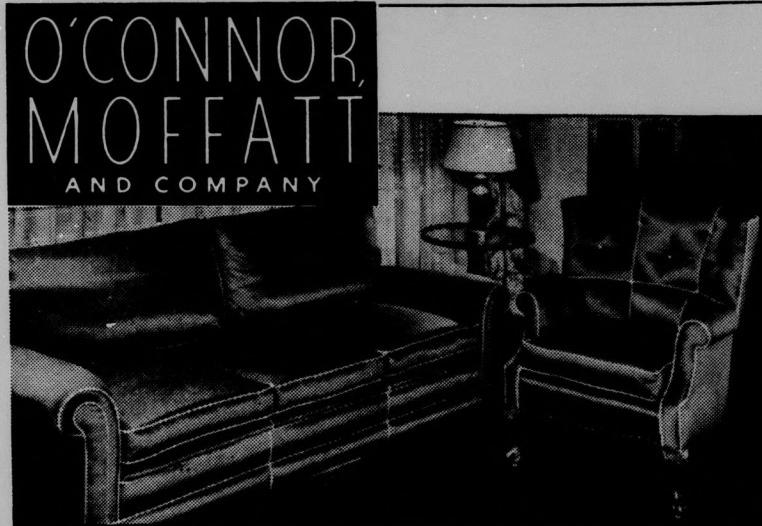
The question, which could well be rated as the most important before the American public today, is treated from all its apparent angles and possibilities by Dr. Holmes. In his conclusions the doctor states:

"The relations of negroes and whites will have to be worked out on American soil. The task will be made more difficult if the ratio of blacks to whites increases. This possibility may not happen, of course, but one cannot help speculating what the whites will be likely to do about it if it does. Very likely they will do nothing, and will allow matters to just drift. Population problems usually do work out in this way. As a result of the struggle for survival, which for the most part proceeded in a very peaceful manner, the people of Haiti and Jamaica have become almost wholly black. Parts of the Southeastern states have followed much the same course, and the rest of the country would probably offer no effective opposition to an extensive continuation of the same process of racial replacement."

"People will fight to the death to maintain their rights against a hostile invader, but they will allow themselves to be outbred and supplanted by rival stocks without the slightest attempt to forestall their fate."

The decreasing white and the increasing negro birth rate are considerations which should be closely watched "in order that whatever to be done about it, if anything, may at least be done wisely."

The volume is filled with highly significant statistics and comments on birth rates, death rates, infant mortality, immunity and susceptibility to disease, the causes and biological effects of migration, the results of race mixture and the influence of other forces on the negro population.



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Ideal Mixed Community in Hawaii

With sixteen racial stocks represented in its population, Hawaii is the most ideal community of its kind in the world from a racial standpoint, believes Lewis Browne, eminent author, who returned last summer from a lectureship at the University of Hawaii to lecture in Los Angeles for the University of California Extension Division.

"No other colonial possession in the world approaches Hawaii in the sanity of its handling of the racial problem," Browne declares. "This is probably due to a series of fortunate accidents. In the first place, the original white settlers there were missionaries, and to despise the dark races would have been a denial of their Christian creed. Thus, in order to fulfill their Christian zeal, they had to ignore all racial differences and lay emphasis solely on spiritual kinship."

"Another cause for the island's sane view of the racial problem is the historical fact that for some eighty years after the arrival of the white men Hawaiians succeeded in retaining their own government and royalty. The white colonists married into the royal family, thus publicly acknowledging their respect for its members and their people—a respect which continues even today. Finally, the native population of Hawaii has never been enslaved as it has been in other similar colonial possessions, and thus is liberally accorded the respect due a free people."

Increased Farm Production

Except for chickens, the twenty-four leading farm commodities in California showed an advance in the year ending June 30, 1937, over the previous year. The Giannini Foundation of the University of California College of Agriculture says the average for the twenty-four was the highest in six years.

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What Is to Become of Worker Past 40?

That able and prolific writer on industrial, economic and social subjects, Dr. Charles Stelzle, executive director of the Good Neighbor League, touched upon the subject of the "Worker Past Forty" in a recent article. It is a subject which should attract the attention of all who have the interests of America at heart. The doctor said:

"Employers of labor are afraid of a 'radical' movement in industry. At the same time some employers are creating a deadline of employment at 40 years of age. Such employers should face the fact that there are in this country about as many voters over 40 as under 40. More people are now living past the 40-year age period than ever before, and thus the proportion of such to the total population is rapidly increasing."

"If the unemployed 'patriarchs' and the 'radicals' under 40 who are also unemployed should form a coalition in order to put over a particular piece of legislation favorable to themselves the employers would be badly beaten.

"And so it would appear that as a matter of self-preservation they should at least try to take care of the older men and women, particularly because they have certain qualifications which those who are younger do not possess.

"The main reason why the 40-year-old worker is not so physically alert as younger workers is because industry today is burning up our youth by pacing youth to the machine.

"Industry itself is therefore responsible for most of the 'wrecked' manhood and womanhood which it wants to throw onto the scrap-pile. It isn't fair, under these circumstances, to make labor pay for the recklessness—or thoughtlessness—of industry. Industry itself must compensate the workers for what it has taken out of them.

"The least industry can do is to make some provision for the old-timers who haven't reached the age when Social Security will take care of them upon a basis which will be fair and reasonable.

"At any rate, somebody will have to do the job. If government must do it it will mean a still heavier tax upon industry. And if that should happen it must be a tax which should not be passed on exclusively to the average consumer."

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25th Annual Report of Secretary of Labor Perkins

Following are excerpts from the annual report of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for the year 1937 to the Seventy-fifth Congress:

BEFORE the ending of the next fiscal year this department will have turned the quarter-of-a-century mark. Profound changes have occurred in the United States during that period, and perhaps in no other place have they been more kaleidoscopic than in the vast field occupied by worker and employer.

As this happens to be an anniversary year so far as the Department of Labor is concerned, I venture to call attention to the fact that in creating the department Congress definitely left the impression that it sought to conserve the interests of the worker without drawing a line between the unorganized and organized workingman, but rather with the fundamental idea of assisting the wage earner and thus improving the general welfare.

Measured in years, the period is a brief one; measured in the changes in industrial relationships by all the human factors that go to make up our life, the last quarter of a century marks a new period. The advances in recent years have been of great importance.

Fairness in Industrial Relations

Fairness to every interest in a democracy is of paramount importance—fairness between wage earner and employer, between employer and employer, between earner and earner. Opportunity, a chance to develop, a chance to grow, a chance to bring up a family under better conditions—these are the desires of the millions of workers in our country. Beyond that they seek security, some assurance that they will have a minimum economic protection when they cease to be producers. Young people, the producers of the future, the graduates of our schools, trained and untrained in the trades, but full of ambition, keenly alert to the problems confronting them, are seeking opportunity also.

In concrete form these desires are expressed as (1) shorter hours, (2) adequate annual income, (3) safe and healthful working and living

conditions, (4) social security, (5) recognition of wage earners as an integral and significant part of the common life with an opportunity to contribute to and play a part in furthering the social and economic welfare.

All the statistics at our command go to prove that heartening progress has been made along these lines. . . .

Machinery Plays Important Part

This report for the fiscal year 1936-37 cannot be complete without attempting to recall some of the outstanding events of the past, the events responsible in greater or lesser degree for the situation of the moment. One of these is the part played by machinery.

Forty-five years ago Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of the United States Bureau of Labor, wrote:

"We are living at the beginning of an age of mind, as illustrated by the results of inventive genius. It is an age of intellect, of brain; for brain is king, and machinery is king's prime minister."

Since that far-away day "inventive genius" has given us a thousand and one machines. The automobile and the airplane, employing hundreds of thousands of workers in their manufacture, are illustrations of the development in mechanical devices in the period.

At the congressional committee hearing on the Black-Connery wages and hours bill on June 7, 1937, a witness said there had been recently a demonstration of a coal-loading machine that handled in one seven-hour shift more than 1100 tons; it was operated by eleven men and displaced ninety-nine others.

These inventions have had a vital bearing on the lives of workers, their families, the whole social and industrial structure of the nation. People have, of course, been thrown out of work. Yet employment, the production of goods and per capita income have been increased. This is one of the modern paradoxes. No great degree of imagination is required to foresee many more changes in labor-saving devices. In the movement to shorten the hours of labor, to raise wages, to improve living condi-

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ter of a century. To the people involved some of the individual situations, the machine has played no small part, especially in the last quarters have been tragic. At the same time general progress has been made.

With the development of machinery mass production engulfed the individual craftsman, the higher skilled artisan, with his natural pride in his product. Membership in a privileged union meant something more to him than belonging to an organization interested solely in his material welfare. The feeling of mutuality moved him also.

As the union gained in strength and influence, through agreements, legislation, and other means, the employee's ambitions rose, and his demands for a better living and more security for himself and his dependents increased. With greater opportunities for education through schools, the press, libraries, public lectures, the radio, the worker's field of interest broadened. In the period under review the world war was fought. Every worker played his part in it, either in this country or abroad, and that struggle gave labor an even larger stake in the nation.

American labor is not revolutionary; it stands for the ideals of American democracy, asking no special favors, having no desire for the destruction of capital, but rather to build up and share in the prosperity of industry.

The growth in numbers and influence of unions has been rapid in recent years, and it has not always been possible to avoid the errors of inexperience. In general, real progress has been made with a minimum of friction. In the midst of sometimes thoughtless but dramatic condemnation of labor unions it is well to re-emphasize that fact.

Integrity of American Workmen

Every day we show our faith in the skill, honesty and integrity of the American workman. When we ride on a fast train, in an automobile, in an elevator we are confident that the workman has been faithful to his trust, built and tested every part of the machine with the same care he would give to it if his children were to use it. They are machines, but they are built by human beings with minds, conscience, and skill.

The conditions of wage earners in America have advanced since the Department of Labor was created in 1913. The recent years have seen

(Continued on Page Twenty)

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(Continued from Page Nineteen)

many gains through legislation and by custom. The department has continued to promote and assist in developing a program of reasonably short hours of labor, adequate annual income from wages, safe and healthful conditions of work, and practical industrial relations based on collective bargaining, conciliation, mediation, and arbitration through government agencies, and elimination of child labor.

The department has urged that a maximum of forty hours a week be accepted by industry as practicable. Pennsylvania has the eight-hour day and forty-four-hour week applying to all workers, men as well as women. Significant trends appeared in maximum hours in state legislation all over the country....

In both the anthracite and bituminous coal fields the weekly hours of the miners have been reduced by agreement from forty-eight to thirty-five, a decline of 32 per cent.

With the lapse of the National Recovery Act, which established a forty-hour week as a means of increasing employment, many industries made voluntary agreements to maintain forty hours as a standard week, but in other instances the tendency was to return to the old working hours.

Statistics on Annual Income

Various definitions of adequate annual income prevail. But in the United States there is general acceptance of adequacy as the sum necessary to support an individual or a family in health, efficiency and comfort. In 1929 nearly 16,400,000 American families had incomes of less than \$2000, and of this number nearly 6,000,000 had incomes less than \$1000 a year.

Through the Bureau of Labor Statistics much valuable data on family earnings have been gathered. Investigations have been made in all sections of the nation not only as to earnings but as to the way these earnings are expended. In New York City it was found that approximately 20 per cent of all the wage-earner families had less than \$1250 a year; in Philadelphia 29 per cent had less than \$1200 a year; in Los

Angeles approximately 20 per cent had less than \$1200 a year; in a New Hampshire city, 63 per cent had less than \$1200.

Families in the lower levels of income had no telephones, no running hot water, no refrigerators, no automobiles, although transportation is of major importance to most workers. No more than 20 per cent of the American workers have telephones in their homes. Food and rent claim so much of the family income that there is relatively little left for clothing, medical care, and house furnishings.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' records show that the average weekly earnings of factory workers were 13.4 per cent higher in June, 1937, than in June, 1936. In June, 1936, they were almost 11 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Questions of Unemployment

Approximately 1,500,000 persons found employment during the year. As compared with March, 1933, about 8,800,000 more persons were employed in non-agricultural industries—manufacturing, mining, construction, transportation, and public utilities—than there were four years ago. This brings the total employed to 34,722,000, or about 655,000 below that for March, 1929. It does not mean that unemployment has been reduced to within that number of the 1929 level, because normal population growth has brought about a considerable increase in the number of potential workers in the past eight years.

The Wagner-Peyser Act, Public, No. 30, Seventy-third Congress (June 6, 1933), set up the United States Employment Service. It provides for the establishment of "a national employment system and for the co-operation with the states in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes." In addition to assisting in obtaining employment for men, women and juniors it maintains facilities for providing special attention to veterans; it has a farm placement service and a public employment center for the District of Columbia.

Every state has accepted the provisions of the law, and forty-two states had completed affiliations by the end of the fiscal year. On June

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30, 1937, a total of 1015 national re-employment services were being maintained, with an operating staff of 8504.

Much the most significant feature of the past year were the approximately 2,100,000 placements of workers in private establishments, representing a gain of 81 per cent over the previous year, and bringing the total placements in private employment for four years to 5,655,681.

The total for the year in public works projects and governmental units was 1,846,326. The number of job seekers decreased steadily through the year; only 3,876,704 new applicants were on the registers as against 8,263,188 for the previous year.

Industrial Disputes

During the fiscal year the records of the Department of Labor show there were 3743 strikes in the United States in which more than 1,745,000 workers were involved, and the loss to the country in man-days was more than 27,000,000. The greatest number of strikes occurred in March, 1937, with 605 reported for the month. In the following May the number of strikes had dropped to 574, with workers involved equaling 320,000. In June there was a drop to 568 strikes and a loss of 4,950,000 man-days, but the number of workers involved had dropped to 281,000, as against the peak of 287,000 in the month of March.

Through the Division of Conciliation 1267 industrial disputes, involving nearly 1,000,000 employees, were handled.

Two important developments of the year were: (1) The introduction of the sit-down strike, which had its recent revival in France. Its first significant use occurred in this country in 1935 in Akron, Ohio, among rubber workers. It was used in the automobile factories of Michigan in the winter of 1937, and in the general excitement of the time was revived sporadically and spontaneously by a number of groups of workers in small and sometimes large enterprises. The outstanding claim made by those who used it was that their employers refused to bargain with them in a collective manner. A federal court of appeals in May ruled that the sit-down strike violated the constitutional rights of the

(Continued on Page Twenty-two)

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Encourages American Composers

Approximately a thousand different compositions by 584 American musicians were given public performance by orchestras and other units of the Federal Music Project during the six months ending September 1, 1937, according to a recent report made to Ellen S. Woodward, assistant works progress administrator, by Nikolai Sokoloff, national director of the project.

This computation brings the number of American compositions on W.P.A. programs to more than five thousand and represents the creative work of 1500 American musicians or musicians residing in the United States.

It is nowhere contended that all, or perhaps many, of these compositions are of major importance, the report stated, but musical leaders profess to see in this encouragement for the American composer a stimulation to creative music that may be historically important. Writing of P.W.A. music in the New York "Times" of October 17, Olin Downes, the critic, says:

"The public has had put within its reach programs of the sort that escape the hackneyed and routine lists of compositions, that explore the literature of choral, orchestral and chamber music with a curiosity that most of our major music organizations, as also their directors, have forgotten, if they ever possessed it. For a comparison of the material offered by the W.P.A. on its concert programs with the average routine offerings of our concert halls is a revelation, sometimes almost appalling, of the routine nature of the programs that the music public has to tolerate. Managers and musical leaders could well take a leaf from this book, and the public would profit by it."

The Bay Region Symphony Orchestra, made up of Project musicians in San Francisco and Oakland under the supervision of Dr. Alfred Hertz and Dr. Alois Reiser, played Otto Cesana's "Negro Heaven" on October 5 and 6 with Antonio Brico at the desk. A few weeks earlier this orchestra was heard with the Project chorus and soloists in the premiere performance of Frederick Preston Search's "The Bridge Build-

ers," which was received by critics and audience as a work of authentic importance.

The Bay Region Orchestra started its fall season on November 3 with Orley See as guest conductor, and Peter Jarrett, pianist, as guest soloist.

Groups of prominent citizens and music leaders in Hartford, Syracuse, Buffalo, Des Moines and Tulsa have undertaken campaigns looking toward the permanency of the federally assisted symphony orchestras in those cities. Scheduled symphony programs also will be given in Richmond, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Omaha, New Orleans, Tampa, Dallas, San Antonio, Salt Lake City, San Bernardino, San Diego and Portland, Oregon.

Dr. Alois Reiser is district director of the Federal Music Project, District No. 8, Graham C. Dexter is public relations director.

Report of Labor Secretary Perkins

(Continued from Page Twenty-one)

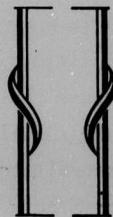
employer. Tennessee and Vermont legislated against the sit-down strike, while Massachusetts declared the occupation of private property as a means of forcing settlement of labor disputes an unfair labor practice. (2) In May the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the Wagner Act, giving labor the right of self-organization for the purpose of collective bargaining and making it an unfair labor practice for an employer to refuse to bargain collectively.

There is a serious misconception in many quarters of the fundamental thought behind the Wagner Act. Its purpose was to eliminate unfair practices on the part of employers. A situation existed, and the act was worded so as to remedy it.

It should be kept in mind that the employer still retains his right to discharge a worker for just cause. The board serves as a protector of the workers only when they are victims of union discrimination and specific unfair practices as set down in the act.

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Los Angeles Unions Fighting Injunctions

In spite of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and other anti-injunction laws as applied to labor disputes, "the judges of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County are continuing their campaign of 'government by injunction' against organized labor," says the "Open Forum" of Los Angeles.

During the last week (December 4 to 11, 1937), continues the "Forum," three sweeping injunctions have been issued—one against a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate and two against American Federation of Labor unions. Each of the injunctions was granted without any notice to the unions and all of them prohibit picketing of every nature, including peaceful picketing.

The first injunction, granted without notice by Judge Ruben Schmidt, was against the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and C. I. O. in behalf of Buehler Tank and Welding Company. The second, issued by Judge Emmett H. Wilson, restrains an A. F. of L. union, Automotive Lodge No. 1186, Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators' Union, Local 897, and Employees' Lodge No. 770 of the International Teamsters' Union, from picketing the establishment of Maurice J. Sopp, Huntington Park automobile dealer. The third, signed by Presiding Judge Fletcher Bowron, is against the Los Angeles Building Trades Council in favor of the J. V. McNeil Company, Contractors, Inc.

"Yellow Dog" Contract Law Ignored

All the injunctions involve the right peacefully to picket by members of labor unions for the purpose of organizing or unionizing the employees in a plant; and in addition concern the interpretation of the California "yellow dog contract" law. This was a law passed in 1933 which was a "new deal" measure, and was hailed by friends of labor as a great boon to the cause of organized labor. This pro-labor statute is now being used as a basis for sweeping injunctions in effect outlawing strikes and all peaceful strike activities, including picketing, where one of the objectives of the strike is a union agreement between an employer and employee which provides for exclusive employment of union members.

In the meantime, organized labor has protested vigorously against these injunctions and has requested that Judge Emmett H. Wilson be removed by Fletcher Bowron, presiding judge, from hearing any further injunction cases on the ground that Judge Wilson is biased against labor.

An exchange of correspondence between Presiding Judge Bowron and C. H. Jordan, secretary of the Industrial Council, reflects the official point of view of the judge on the one hand and the protest of labor on the other.

Refuses to Replace Offending Judge

Judge Bowron expressed great surprise that anyone should find fault with Judge Wilson's issuance of restraining orders in labor cases. He declared that Wilson was universally regarded as "able, conscientious and fearless," and that this was the first complaint of the kind he had received. He held out no hope that Wilson would be removed from the injunction department because of anti-labor bias. In conclusion, he expressed the wish that a fuller understanding of the matter might come and thus the difficulty be cleared up, so there could be a backing of the courts by labor. Said he: "The courts will be ineffective and impotent without the full support of the citizens of the state and community."

In reply C. H. Jordan, secretary of the Industrial Council, frankly told Judge Bowron that the 50,000 members of the C. I. O. in Los Angeles and all the other members of organized labor here

(Continued on Page Twenty-four)

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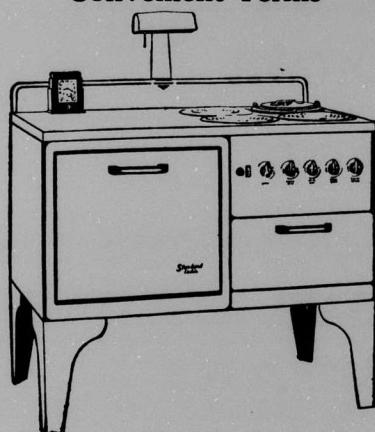
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(Continued from Page Twenty-three)

"can not be expected to have confidence in judges who, like Judge Wilson, show their bias and prejudice against the cause of workers whose only offense, in our opinion, is their determination to improve their lot in life by organizing as guaranteed by the law and particularly by the Federal Labor Act." He declared that Judge Wilson has earned the title "Injunction Judge," "because of the series of vicious anti-labor injunctions which have issued from his pen. In many communities throughout the country, before labor organized politically, judges serving the interests of the employers have earned for themselves the title, 'Injunction Judge.' The workers everywhere know well the meaning of that phrase."

Unions Not Even Notified

"The menace of 'government by judiciary,'" Jordan continued, "is that broadside and sweeping injunctions are issued without even any notice to labor unions or their representatives and while a judge may be removed after he has issued a strike-breaking order much of the damage has been done and the employers' interests have been served before the law to which you refer can be invoked. I speak particularly of the recent injunction, with which you should become familiar if you are not already, issued by Judge Wilson without any notice to any attorney or any labor union in the Northrop-Douglas strike. . . .

"With respect to the injunction in the Allen and Huck case, you state that you are not familiar with the case. May I suggest that you learn about it by reading Judge Wilson's decision, copy of which of course is in the files of your court. We feel confident that even a casual reading of it will convince you of its viciousness and unfairness to labor. I am not a lawyer nor do I speak for lawyers. I speak only for workers and I can see no justification, legal or moral, for an injunction which prohibits all peaceful strike activities merely because an employer has been successful in replacing honest workers with scabs. I understand, moreover, that Judge Wilson in his decisions admitted that there was no precedent for this rule in California. So it seems that Judge Wilson has been making law in this case to suit the purposes of the employers. Workers have been led to believe now for many years that the right to strike and the right to peaceful picketing are rights which the courts will protect rather than take away by injunction."

Unusual Conference Held

A conference was held in Judge Bowron's chambers between Judges Bowron and Wilson, on the one side, and C. H. Jordan and J. R. Robertson of the C. I. O., Attorney A. L. Wirin, Drs. Ryland and Taft of the A. C. L. U., and Messrs. Pratt and Borough of the Municipal League, on the other side. For more than an hour the matter of restraining orders was earnestly discussed. Labor's viewpoint was clearly set forth once more, and the fact that temporary injunctions are not trivial matters was stressed. It was clearly shown that they should never be issued until both sides to the controversy have been heard.

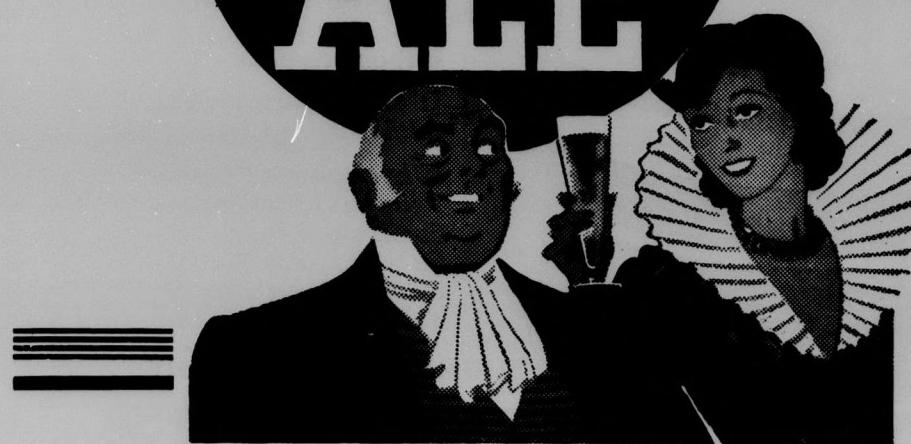
Makes Concession to Unions

Judge Wilson maintained that he was trying to be fair in the matter and said that he would telephone labor organizations when restraining orders were asked from his court, so that they could send attorneys to participate in the proceedings.

Wilson, however, showed no disposition to step aside and allow other Superior Court judges to handle these cases. He seemed to take an especial pride in presiding over this department of the Los Angeles County courts. Judge Bowron evidenced a decided unwillingness to replace Wilson with any of the other fifty-four judges.

It is believed, however, that as a result of the airing of these grievances by organized labor the courts will hereafter be more cautious in the issuance of vicious injunctions.

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Survey Reveals That America's Foreign Trade Is Only Drop in Bucket

("Railway Conductor")

President Roosevelt in a recent radio talk declared that "American industry can create on its very doorstep the biggest market it has ever had," and added:

"A few more dollars a week in wages will, almost overnight, make millions of our lowest paid workers actual buyers of millions of dollars of industrial and agricultural products."

When the President made that statement he had before him government statistics proving his contention up to the hilt.

According to the Department of Commerce, only 6.4 per cent of all "movable goods" produced by our factories, farms and mines in 1935 were exported to other countries.

We exported only 16 per cent of our products in 1919, when foreign governments were paying for them with billions of dollars borrowed from Uncle Sam, and which have never been paid back.

Foreign Trade Comparatively Small

From 1921 to 1929, during the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover "boom period," our exports averaged about 10 per cent of our production and were "paid for" largely by billions of dollars furnished by American investors, who bought foreign bonds which have turned out to be waste paper.

Hoover, when secretary of commerce, built up a huge government organization to show business men how to cash in on export trade, but that did not prevent the crash of 1929.

As a matter of fact, foreign trade supported a far smaller proportion of American business than is indicated by the figures quoted from the Department of Commerce reports.

For example, they say that in 1935 we exported 6.4 per cent of our production of "movable goods," but the total value of those products was only \$35,141,000, while the value produced by all our industries in that year was \$54,955,000,000.

The latter figure includes the production of the building industry and others which do not turn out movable goods, and, therefore, could not share in the export trade.

Thus, instead of 6.4 per cent, foreign markets took only 4 per cent of our entire production in 1935.

Importance of Home Market

President Roosevelt, of course, realizes the desirability of export trade and is earnestly endeavoring to promote a wholesome exchange of goods between nations. The trade treaties negotiated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull prove that. But when Roosevelt emphasized the greater importance of the potential market at home, he was thinking of further government figures.

Some of these were provided by a recent Department of Commerce report, entitled "Consumer Use of Goods and Services by Income Classes." It gives the results of a survey made in fifty typical cities in 1933, at the bottom of the depression, and throws a glaring light on its fundamental cause—lack of purchasing power.

The officials who analyzed the figures contend that a similar investigation made today would reveal the same effects of family incomes on the home market for industry.

The report divided families into eight annual income groups. Then it showed how many in each group owned or used each of eight "commodities" recognized as desirable or necessary for a modern standard of living, and how many lacked those commodities because they hadn't enough money to pay for them.

The "yardsticks" chosen were automobiles, bathtubs and showers, mechanical refrigerators, cooking and heating methods, electric lighting, and

(Continued on Page Twenty-six)

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(Continued from Page Twenty-five)

building materials used in homes. For the sake of simplicity, only the first three of these are used in the following table. The others showed the same results.

Of each 100 families—

- 2 had \$5000 or over, and of these 92.9 per cent had automobiles.
- 99.5 per cent had bathtubs or showers.
- 76.9 per cent had mechanical refrigerators.
- 5 had \$3000 to \$5000, and of these 86.9 per cent had automobiles.
- 99.0 per cent had bathtubs or showers.
- 60.6 per cent had mechanical refrigerators.
- 11 had \$2000 to \$3000, and of these 79.6 per cent had automobiles.
- 98.2 per cent had bathtubs or showers.
- 42.9 per cent had mechanical refrigerators.
- 13 had \$1500 to \$2000, and of these 71.3 per cent had automobiles.
- 96.4 per cent had bathtubs or showers.
- 28.7 per cent had mechanical refrigerators.
- 19 had \$1000 to \$1500, and of these 61.0 per cent had automobiles.
- 92.1 per cent had bathtubs or showers.
- 17.4 per cent had mechanical refrigerators.
- 23 had \$500 to \$1000, and of these 44.4 per cent had automobiles.
- 81.4 per cent had bathtubs or showers.
- 8.4 per cent had mechanical refrigerators.
- 27 had less than \$500, and of these 30.5 per cent had automobiles.
- 64.5 per cent had bathtubs or showers.
- 4.7 per cent had mechanical refrigerators.

Ownership of Automobiles

It will be noticed that only two of each 100 families had over \$5000 a year, while fifty, or exactly half the families, had less than \$1000 a year. In between were the other forty-eight families, ranging from "hard-to-make-ends-meet" to "well-to-do."

The automobile is a product which every American family strives to own, even if it means going without some "necessities." The universal desire for a car is proved by the fact that nearly all families with over \$2000 a year have one, and more than nine of each ten families with incomes between \$1000 and \$2000.

Even the families below \$1000 have a surprising number of automobiles, but many of them were undoubtedly hangovers from more prosperous days. These families are the great unfilled market for the auto industry.

Bathtubs and showers are a different kind of product—one which we assume every city family has, and one which is essential for ordinary civilized living. All these families were city families, but the proportion having bathtubs or showers ranges from practically 100 per cent for the richer families down to only 64.5 per cent for the poorest ones.

Lack of Modern Necessities

In other words, more than one-third of this tremendous group of families lack this modern necessity because they can't pay for it. If they had more money, the bathtub factories would be working day and night.

Still another kind of product is the mechanical refrigerator, operated by electricity or gas. This product is typical of the newer devices which people want, and upon which we must depend for the development of new industries to employ jobless capital and jobless workers.

Notice that over three-fourths of the well-to-do families have such refrigerators, and the proportion decreases step by step with the lower incomes, until it almost vanishes when we get down to the families below \$1000—who are half of all the families.

The Department of Commerce prepared this report as a guide for manufacturers in their search for markets. It points out to them that "the upper income classes are shown to be of relatively small

importance," because they are so few in the group with big incomes that they cannot provide a large market.

This important fact was even more clearly expressed in an article published in "Printers' Ink," a magazine for advertisers. Commenting on the family income study, the magazine said:

"In short, the market for advertised products is broad in the middle and tapering at both ends.

"At the top, the market is thin because there are so few families in the upper income brackets to buy the product.

"The tapering out at the bottom results from a decrease in buying power.

"Don't entirely overlook the upper and lower income brackets, but concentrate your sales and advertising pressure on the middle income groups, for here is your big sales volume."

That statement described the home market as it is. Roosevelt described it as it would be if manufacturers added "a few dollars a week" to each worker's wages and thus raised half of all families from the bottom income groups into the "middle income brackets."

Duplication of Education

One of the dangers to institutions of higher education in California is the present complexity of their organization, according to Dr. Earle R. Hedrick, vice-president of the University of California, speaking at a meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in Long Beach. His subject was, "Does Education Justify Itself?" Complex organization, more than the content of curricula, may lead to situations that cannot be justified, he continued.

"Unwise duplication of equipment and of curricula may result which will outstrip the financial ability of the state, so that all of our institutions may suffer severely and unnecessarily," said Dr. Hedrick.

"Another parallel set of institutions now exists in this state which is not so well known. I refer to the seven State Colleges, which were, until three years ago, the State Teachers' Colleges. These institutions give full four-year college courses leading to the degree A.B.

"We have, therefore, in California, two systems of institutions of higher education, under two boards of control; the State University, with its two major campuses at Berkeley and at Los Angeles, under the Board of Regents of the University of California, and the seven State Colleges under the control of the State Board of Education.

"I shall not propose any final remedy, but I may refer to the report issued some years ago by a commission organized by the State Legislature and by the Carnegie Foundation jointly. That report outlined a plan of organization for secondary and collegiate public education in California. One effect of it would be to place the present State University and the State Colleges under a single board, the name of which is entirely immaterial, so that the higher education of the state may be planned by a single governing body so that all of these institutions may work in harmony under one comprehensive plan.

"If such a plan is not adopted, the two separate sets of institutions of higher education under two independent boards may—and very probably will—formulate plans that overlap and compete with each other, to no good end."

HIS CHANCES WERE SLIM

Motorist—I had the right of way when this man ran into me, yet you say I was to blame. **Cop**—You certainly were. **Motorist**—Why? **Cop**—Because his father's the mayor, his brother's the chief of police, and I'm engaged to his sister.—**Memphis "Commercial Appeal"**

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**SAN FRANCISCO
EXAMINER**

Subversive Movements

Subversive movements thrive in our democracy like weeds in damp, rich soil. On the one hand, we have the twin sisters—naziism and fascism; on the other, communism. The first group, according to a recent declaration of Representative Samuel Dickstein, Democrat of New York, now has some twenty camps in the country, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with thousands of men secretly training to overthrow the government at a propitious moment. These groups, said to be supported by both foreign and local funds, are claimed to have many persons in key places in our social order.

The other group, the Communists, is said to be likewise well supported and organized, but is much smaller in numbers. Its members are to be found principally in labor ranks.

A recent investigation states that the Communist party has established a marine training school near West Point, New York, and has already graduated thirty men trained to spread communistic doctrines aboard American ships. A new class is said to be in training, with a program to place at least one communist on each ship flying the Stars and Stripes.

Investigators who have visited the Soviet School for Training Red Seamen claim that its large classroom, situated in the basement of a hotel, is typically equipped with all the insignia and the emotional stimulus of the communist movement, such as the pictures of Lenin and Stalin, the red flag of Russia crossed by the Stars and Stripes, the familiar hammer and sickle, and such slogans as:

"Communism is twentieth century Americanism."
"Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains."

"A communist unit on every ship."

The training of red seamen is claimed to be part of the communist strategy for paralyzing American industry. The teachers at the communist "Annapolis" assert that by tying up the ships they can close down a hundred other industrial activities.

About 100 or so miles south of the American communist camp there is Camp Nordland, near Andover, N. J. This camp is the product of the organizing ability of Bundsfuehrer Fritz Kuhn's goose-stepping American nazis. In social, economic and political doctrine these two camps are the opposite of each other, but both advance teachings which are the antithesis of American economic, social and constitutional principles.

With nazism, fascism and communism spreading their vicious doctrines abroad in this country amidst unsettled economic conditions, everything that we hold dear is threatened. What are we to do about it? The principles of the Bill of Rights, which the race struggled for centuries to place in the organic law of a government, are being taken advantage of by opposing subversive movements in this country. Thus we are confronted with a confusing situation. We cannot abrogate our Bill of Rights without destroying the work of thousands of years, nor can we permit the subversive forces to misuse them for attaining political power, for to do so means the death of freedom.

But there certainly must be a way out of this dilemma. What is it?—Scottish Rite News Service.

JUSTIFIABLE PREVARICATION

Let's hope justice will take account of man's frailty and weigh in a different scale his words pertaining to certain fishing exploits, the number of miles he gets on a gallon, his score on the water hole, and what he told the boss about running the business.—Chicago "Tribune."

THE POLITE POLICEMAN

Her car stalled at the corner and the traffic light changed red, yellow, green; red, yellow, green, etc. The polite policeman stepped up beside her car and said, "What's the matter, lady; ain't we got any colors you like?"—"The Carnation."

Urges Pensions for Local Union Officers

By W. D. MAHON, President International Street Car Men

In many of our local divisions we have members continuously employed as secretaries and business agents. When the division employs but one person as a secretary he is also the business agent of the organization and looks after the affairs of the division in line with the agreement that the division may have with the company.

I have always taken the position that these members employed as secretaries or business agents are as much employees of the company as any other employee working for it. It is their duty to deal with the company and to see to it that the agreement is carried out and lived up to by both the company and the association. That is the work of these officers, and most of them do it faithfully and correctly.

Now, with many companies we have been able to establish an old-age benefit or retirement fund for employees who have reached the age where the company feels they are no longer competent to continue their work in the street and electric railway and bus service. There comes the question, then, about the local division officer who has served as secretary or business agent. Some companies consider these members as employees of the company, as well as of the division, and without any question grant them their old-age or retirement benefits. Other companies refuse to consider them as employees, and when it comes time to retire them they refuse to grant them the retirement benefit the other employees received. In some cases they refuse them entirely. In other cases, where they pay on the percentage basis for the time worked, they deduct all the time that these men worked for the association and only allow them a retirement fund based upon the actual number of years they worked.

I can recall several such cases, one in particular. A man worked twelve years for the company, then worked more than twenty years for the association as a secretary and business agent. When retirement time came for this man the company refused to allow him any benefits for the years he served the association and computed his retirement fund on the twelve-year basis that he had worked for the company. Now it is unfair, both from the company's viewpoint and from that of the association, to allow this man to be retired in any such manner—that of losing the twenty years' service he gave to the association and the company in carrying out the agreement and living up to the policies laid down by the association and the company in the agreement.

In such cases as this it is the duty of the local division to make arrangements to take care of this member. A fund should be created by the local division to take care of old officers, just as the International Association should take care of its old officers.

I take this means of pleading with the local divisions to give this matter the consideration it is entitled to and arrange to care for their old officers.

We complain about the companies throwing old employees on the scrap heap when they get too old to work, but how about the divisions throwing their officers on the scrap heap without any consideration when they are too old to follow their work?

Give this matter some thought, please, and use the same policy and sympathy that you do for the active members. Your officers are entitled, at least, to as much consideration as any old employees of the company.

THEY ASKED PLENTY

Visitor—I suppose they ask a lot for the rent of this sumptuous apartment. Hostess—Yes, they asked Harold seven times last month.—"Pathfinder."

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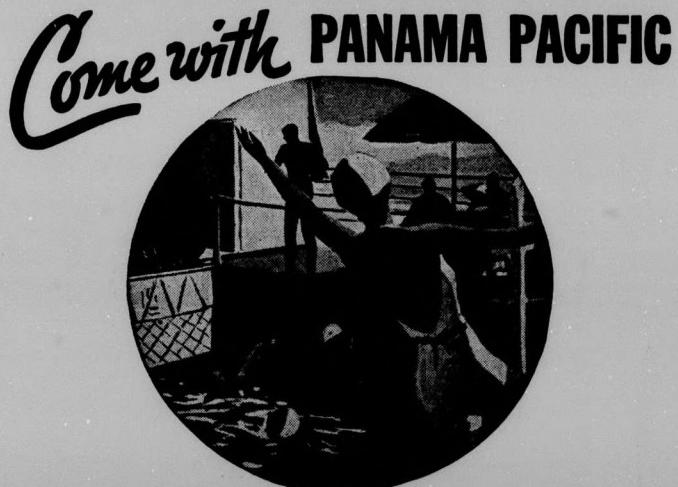
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Benefits Gained by Trade Union Members

Anti-labor columnists and economists and similar spokesmen for low-wage and long-hour employers frequently question the validity of the benefits which working men and women receive as the direct result of their membership in trade unions, says the A. F. of L. News Service.

The favorite question of these hired advocates of low living standards for the millions who do practically all of the useful work under our system for the production and distribution of wealth is, What do union members get for their dues? And these mercenary pencil pushers, whose knowledge of the facts about trade unionism is quite close to zero, usually answer their own absurd question with the equally absurd assertion that the benefits are negligible.

Of course even a superficial examination of trade union records would reveal the complete falsity of these statements. But the outstanding characteristic of these anti-labor columnists and economists is their refusal to admit the facts even when confronted with them in such volume that continuance in the pathway of untruth requires closed eyes, a twisted mind, and a determination to persist in misrepresentation—at least as long as the anti-union employers' money continues to fill their pay envelopes.

A late exhibition of the facts regarding the benefits which trade unionists derive from their membership in bona fide unions, whose policy is to negotiate agreements relative to wages, hours and work conditions with employers and then live up to the agreements, is contained in the report of Harvey W. Brown, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, relative to the recent increase in membership of that organization and the higher living standards secured by increased wages, which, undoubtedly, is one of the main reasons for the phenomenal growth of the association.

According to Brown, the association increased its net new membership by 32,487 during July, August, September and October—an increase of over 8000 per month for the four months. This increase brought the membership of the association close to the 200,000 mark, which is the largest in its peace-time history and exceeds by 130,000 its strength before the business depression.

With regard to wages (and here is a mouthful for the anti-labor columnists and economists) Mr. Brown asserts that the Machinists' Association has secured higher pay for practically all of its members during the last year, the increases ranging from 5 per cent to as high as 50 per cent.

Emphasizing the policy of advancing the standards of its members through agreements negotiated with employers, the association finalized eighteen contracts in one week recently in twelve cities scattered through eight states. All of the contracts provided substantial increases in wages, some of them adding as much as 35 cents an hour to former wage rates.

Incidentally, the association's policy of living up to its agreements after they are negotiated enables the officers to claim that it has more agreements than any other labor organization in the world.

The record of the International Association of Machinists in enabling its members to provide higher living standards for themselves and their families is not an isolated instance of the benefits derived from carrying a trade union card and paying the dues required for membership. The record is duplicated by dozens of national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

But despite these indisputable facts, anti-labor subversives continue, and undoubtedly will continue, to harp on the alleged lack of material bene-

fits flowing into the hands of trade unionists as the result of their union membership.

Goethe said, "Wisdom lies only in truth." Evidently the anti-labor columnists and economists are so thoroughly steeped in wanton ignorance regarding trade unionism that they will probably never reach even the tablelands of verity which constitute the approach to knowledge as visioned by the German philosopher.

Has Paid for Itself a Hundredfold

The annual report of Alaska's governor, John W. Troy, to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, shows that territory, purchased from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000 in gold, has produced in the past eighty years minerals totaling a value of \$722,222,000.

Beginning with the Klondike discovery forty years ago, mining activities have developed rapidly, the principal products of which are gold, silver, copper and coal.

According to Governor Troy's report, minerals account for only a part of the wealth produced in Alaska. During the fiscal year 1937 canned salmon valued at \$45,386,512 was shipped to the United States. This was a gain of 62 per cent in quantity and 70 per cent in value over 1936.

Trade between the United States and Alaska last year totaled \$114,923,169. Exports to the states amounted to \$76,448,062, including fish and fish products, copper ore, fur skins, gold, silver, and other products, the report discloses.

Travel interest greatly increased during the past year. Water transportation facilities alone carried an approximate total of 72,734 passengers to Alaska, an increase of some 9000 over the preceding year. Many miles of new roads were built and other road mileage improved. Air service began some sixteen years ago. Uncompleted figures show that 89,068 passengers and 10,113,932 pounds of freight and mail have been transported to our great northwestern territorial commonwealth by airplane during the past ten years.

Governor Troy recommended a complete program for improvement and establishment of 166 land and water airports, at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000, stating that funds for the construction and maintenance of landing fields and seaplane floats have been limited and inadequate to care for this mode of passenger and freight traffic.

Indian Fabrics Guaranteed

One may now obtain a genuine Navajo rug or blanket, hand-spun, all-wool, and woven by a member of the Navajo tribe, according to a recent statement of Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior. Protection of both the buying public and the Indian craftsman in the making and marketing of his products has been finally effected by the establishment of regulations requiring a trademark of authenticity protected by the United States government.

Certificates of authenticity, which will be fastened to rugs and blankets with wire caught in a lead seal, will state the weight and size of the fabric and other pertinent facts. To protect the certificates from misuse a bond of \$500 and a license are required by all dealers in genuine Navajo products.

John Collier, commissioner of Indian affairs and chairman of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, said that under the protection of government regulation the buyer can be confident that his purchase is a genuine example of this type of rug, which is so important a product of the Navajo tribe. He added that the approval of these regulations authenticating Indian handicraft constitutes a significant advance in the campaign of many years of study and effort on the part of Indians and their friends to protect the products of their skill.

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The Owl Drug Co

Not so Pleasant for "Duce of Empire" in Ethiopia

BENITO MUSSOLINI, hailed by his own inspired request as "the Duce of Empire," is not having clear sailing in either subduing the natives in Ethiopia or bending the will of the Coptic Church Patriarch at Cairo, Egypt, so much desired in Rome.

Beginning in August, 1937, and still active today, many bands of well-armed natives have attacked the colonial forces of Italy, taking the lives of forty or more Italians each month, injuring hundreds of other Italians, and otherwise hindering the world-power ambitions of "the Duce of Empire." So serious are the uprisings, reports state, that more than one hundred Italian planes are being used, but with comparatively little effect, against the guerrilla warfare being waged by the natives.

Dispatches state that some of the armed bands are being led by chiefs who once submitted to the conquerors, but who have since turned against them, and by other chiefs who have steadfastly refused to submit.

Troublous Religious Questions

A phase of the Ethiopian situation which is causing the "Duce of Empire" much worry is the refusal of the Coptic Church Patriarch, who lives in Cairo, to acknowledge a proposal—said to have emanated from Rome—for a separation of the Egyptian and the Ethiopian churches. Recalling a unity of over thirteen centuries of these churches, the patriarch declared he would excommunicate the prelate, Abuna Abraham, whom, it is claimed, Italy named Archbishop of Ethiopia. Some seventy other Coptic prelates are also said to have been recently nominated bishops under a plan inaugurated at Rome.

With these religious and military "chickens still coming home to roost" in Ethiopia, and the known bluffing poses of the "Duce of Empire," observers were already anticipating that he would dramatically proclaim Italy's abandonment of the League.

He may strut; he may assume silly, bellicose postures; he may pucker out his lips; plunge his hands tightly against his hips while he pounds and hypocritically rants for peace, but he knows that his assumed title

is based on his effort to make Italy a world power by the bloody conquest of Ethiopia, and that that title will avail little without the final recognition of that conquest by England, France, and the United States.

Such recognition of these three nations, despite their "putrid" democratic forms of government alleged by Mussolini, means more to him in "making good" his "Duce of Empire" title than his connection with the Rome-Berlin-Tokio axis.

Nations Lack Democratic Spirit

Yes, the refusal of the Coptic Church Patriarch at Cairo to accede to the Italian proposal for the separation of the Egyptian and Ethiopian churches; his colonial troubles in Ethiopia; his known anti-British intrigue in the Near East; the growing poverty among the entire working classes at home; and his unpopular campaign in Spain do not augur a soft pillow for the impatient and weary head of the would-be "Duce of Empire."

Somehow, by some mysterious means, the ways of God, the ways of the moral order of the universe, the ways of true democracy cannot long be thwarted by the forces of low brutality.

The conditions in Europe and China try the souls of the good everywhere. The silence, the apparent lack of spirit of the democracies of the world to defend themselves against low aggression are filled with a significance understood, it is believed, by only a few.

What is it? Why are we not more perturbed, jittery, and fearful for our very lives and institutions in the face of threatened destruction by fascist powers? Certainly, our assurance cannot be from an over-confidence based on anything seen and considered realistic in the experience of the normal, thinking man.—*Scottish Rite News Bureau*.

Enrollments in vocational education classes in public high schools will be higher this year than last, when 1,382,000 youths and adults were enrolled to study trades and industries, home economics and vocational agriculture.

Four Roses Paul Jones

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How States Got Names

More than half the states of the United States have Indian words for names. Twenty-three have names that are purely Indian. They are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin.

In addition there are Indiana, "the state of the Indians," and New Mexico. The word Mexico is derived from the Aztec word "mextili" which was the name of the national war god of that tribe.

As for Oregon, a half dozen different explanations of this name have been offered. Some of these are Indian, so that Oregon may belong with the states listed above.

Most of the other states, such as Washington, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and New Jersey, were named in honor of various persons or places. Other state names are foreign words descriptive of the locality. Thus Colorado is Spanish for red and Florida is from a Spanish word for flowers.

Even the Squirrel Is Useful

The squirrel is the best forester in British Columbia, but is in danger of extermination because the Game Branch has put it on the list of fur-bearing animals open to be hunted, R. W. Bruhn of Salmon Arm, B. C., told the provincial legislature.

"Small boys are shooting them by the score," said Bruhn. "I know of one small boy who shot 100. As a result our reforestation is suffering, for the squirrels are not left to carry the cones away."

Bruhn urged the attorney general to take action to save the animals.



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Text of Chicago Address of President Roosevelt

Questions Which Involve Problems of World Economy, World Security and World Humanity

On October 5, 1937, President Roosevelt delivered an address at the ceremonies marking the dedication of the Outerbridge Bridge over the mouth of the Chicago River which, in view of recent world developments, has acquired especial significance. Omitting the introduction, which was of local importance only, the text of the address was as follows:

THE political situation in the world, which of late has been growing progressively worse, is such as to cause grave concern and anxiety to all the peoples and nations who wish to live in peace and amity with their neighbors.

Some fifteen years ago the hopes of mankind for a continuing era of international peace were raised to great heights when more than sixty nations solemnly pledged themselves not to resort to arms in furtherance of their national aims and policies. The high aspirations expressed in the Briand-Kellogg Peace Pact and the hopes for peace thus raised have of late given way to a haunting fear of calamity. The present reign of terror and international lawlessness began a few years ago.

It began through unjustified interference in the internal affairs of other nations or the invasion of alien territory in violation of treaties, and has now reached a stage where the very foundations of civilization are seriously threatened. The landmarks and traditions which have marked the progress of civilization toward a condition of law, order and justice are being wiped away.

Nations Fomenting War

Without a declaration of war and without warning or justification of any kind civilians, including women and children, are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air. In times of so-called peace ships are being attacked and sunk by submarines without cause or notice. Nations are fomenting and taking sides in civil warfare in nations that have never done them any harm. Nations claiming freedom for themselves deny it to others.

Innocent peoples and nations are being cruelly sacrificed to a greed

for power and supremacy which is devoid of all sense of justice and humane consideration.

To paraphrase a recent author: "Perhaps we foresee a time when men, exultant in the technique of homicide, will rage so hotly over the world that every precious thing will be in danger, every book and picture and harmony, every treasure garnered through two millenniums, the small, the delicate, the defenseless—all will be lost or wrecked or utterly destroyed."

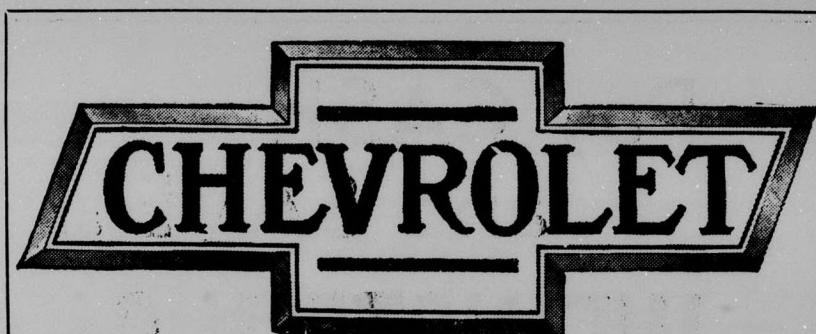
If those things come to pass in other parts of the world, let no one imagine that America will escape, that it may expect mercy, that this Western Hemisphere will not be attacked and that it will continue tranquilly and peacefully to carry on the ethics and the arts of civilization.

If those days come "there will be no safety by arms, no help from authority, no answer in science. The storm will rage till every flower of culture is trampled and all human beings are leveled in a vast chaos."

If those days are not to come to pass—if we are to have a world in which we can breathe freely and live in amity without fear—the peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort to uphold laws and principles on which alone peace can rest secure.

The peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties and those ignorings of humane instincts which today are creating a state of international anarchy and instability from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality.

Those who cherish their freedom and recognize and respect the equal right of their neighbors to be free and live in peace must work together for the triumph of law and moral principles in order that peace, justice and confidence may prevail in the world. There must be a return to a belief in the pledged word of nations. . . . Little needs to be said in behalf of ordinary humanity against the present practice of carrying the horrors of war to helpless civilians, espe-



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cially women and children. It may be that such a protest might be regarded by many, who claim to be realists, as futile, but may it not be that the heart of mankind is so filled with horror at the present needless suffering that that force could be mobilized in sufficient volume to lessen such cruelty in the days ahead? Even though it may take twenty years, which God forbid, for civilization to make effective its corporate protest against this barbarism, surely strong voices may hasten the day.

There is a solidarity and interdependence about the modern world, both technically and morally, which makes it impossible for any nation completely to isolate itself from economic and political upheavals in the rest of the world, especially when such upheavals appear to be spreading and not declining. There can be no stability or peace either within nations or between nations except under laws and moral standards adhered to by all. International anarchy destroys every foundation for peace. It jeopardizes either the immediate or the future security of every nation, large or small. It is, therefore, a matter of vital interest and concern to the people of the United States that the sanctity of international treaties and the maintenance of international morality be restored.

Peoples of World Want Peace

The overwhelming majority of the peoples and nations of the world today want to live in peace. They seek the removal of barriers against trade. They want to exert themselves in industry, in agriculture and in business, that they may increase their wealth through the production of wealth-producing goods rather than striving to produce military planes and bombs and machine guns and cannon for the destruction of human lives and useful property.

In those nations of the world which seem to be piling armament on armament for purposes of aggression, and those other nations which fear acts of aggression against them and their security, a very high proportion of their national income is being spent directly for armaments. It runs from 30 to as high as 50 per cent.

The proportion that we in the United States spend is far less—11 or 12 per cent.

How happy we are that the circumstances of the moment permit us to put our money into bridges and boulevards, dams and reforestation, the conservation of our soil and many other kinds of useful works

(Continued on Page Thirty-six)

SAVE \$17.00 on a Complete ROYAL CLEANING OUTFIT All 3 Units

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Factory branch Service Dept. maintained for your benefit and protection. Avoid Unauthorized Agents, imitation parts and questionable service. Phone SUtter 6117 for FREE Inspection or Service Repair estimate; no obligation.

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LOS ANGELES

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rather than into huge standing armies and vast supplies of implements of war.

I am compelled, and you are compelled, nevertheless, to look ahead. The peace, the freedom and the security of 90 per cent of the population of the world is being jeopardized by the remaining 10 per cent who are threatening a breakdown of all international order and law. Surely the 90 per cent who want to live in peace under law and in accordance with moral standards that have received almost universal acceptance through the centuries can and must find some way to make their will prevail.

Principles of Humanity Involved

The situation is definitely of universal concern. The questions involved relate not merely to violations of specific provisions of particular treaties; they are questions of war and of peace, of international law and especially of principles of humanity. It is true that they involve definite violations of agreements, and especially of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Briand-Kellogg Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty. But they also involve problems of world economy, world security and world humanity.

It is true that the moral consciousness of the world must recognize the importance of removing injustices and well-founded grievances; but at the same time it must be aroused to the cardinal necessity of honoring sanctity of treaties, of respecting the rights and liberties of others and of putting an end to acts of international aggression.

It seems to be unfortunately true that the epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading.

When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease.

It is my determination to pursue a policy of peace and to adopt every practicable measure to avoid involvement in war. It ought to be inconceivable that in this modern era, and in the face of experience, any nation could be so foolish and ruthless as to run the risk of plunging the whole world into war by invading and violating, in contravention of solemn treaties, the territory of other nations that have done them no real harm and which are too weak to protect themselves adequately. Yet the peace of the world and the welfare and security of every nation are today being threatened by that very thing.

No nation which refuses to exercise forbearance and to respect the freedom and rights of others can long remain strong and retain the confidence and respect of other nations. No nation ever loses its dignity or good standing by conciliating its differences, and by exercising great patience with, and consideration for, the rights of other nations.

Breakdown of Confidence and Security

War is a contagion, whether it be declared or undeclared. It can engulf states and peoples remote from the original scene of hostilities. We are determined to keep out of war, yet we can not insure ourselves against the disastrous effects of war and the dangers of involvement. We are adopting such measures as will minimize our risk of involvement but we can not have complete protection in a world of disorder in which confidence and security have broken down.

If civilization is to survive, the principles of the Prince of Peace

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must be restored. Shattered trust between nations must be revived. Most important of all, the will for peace on the part of peace-loving nations must express itself to the end that nations that may be tempted to violate their agreements and the rights of others will desist from such a cause. There must be positive endeavors to preserve peace.

America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engages in the search for peace.

Newspaper Disguises Paid Puffs as News

This is the story of how the New York "Herald-Tribune," anti-labor and anti-new deal," printed for pay a forty-page puff of the fascist cutthroats now in control of Cuba, says the International Labor News Service.

In spite of the censorship, it is pretty well known in this country that the present regime in Cuba rests on blood and terror; and that secret execution is the commonest fate of its opponents. The real dictator of the country is Colonel Fulgencio Batista, a notoriously ruthless tyrant. The nominal president is Laredo Bru. Their rule is entirely one of force, which hardly goes through the motions of free governments.

Batista Regime Praised

But in the issue of the "Herald-Tribune" of Sunday, November 21, was a forty-page supplement entitled, "Cuba Today—Land of Peace and Progress," which was entirely devoted to praising this fascist regime in Cuba, and even nominated Batista for Cuba's next president. On each page was printed, "This section written and presented by friends of Cuba."

The "Nation" of November 27 and the "New Republic" of December both marked down this "Herald-Tribune" supplement as a piece of paid propaganda. In other words, they charged that the "Herald-Tribune" printed this stuff for pay, and should be barred from the mails for not marking it "advertising" in accordance with the postal regulations. The charge was sound; and now the "Guild Reporter," organ of the American Newspaper Guild, has secured and printed a confidential memorandum from Don Budge, advertising director of the New York "Times."

Memorandum Tells Story

Here are two paragraphs of that memorandum:

"One Havana report states that the price paid to the 'Herald-Tribune' was 'between \$25,000 and \$30,000.' . . . The propaganda in the section was designed to promote favorable opinion in the United States for the Batista army regime. . . . Batista, according to private Havana reports, is 'seeking to find a way to establish a national bank and start printing his own currency. . . .'

"The 'Herald-Tribune' requested in a letter to Media Records that every line of the forty pages be measured as advertising regularly charged and paid for. There was no display or other advertising in the section—only 'news' articles and pictures. The section did not carry anywhere the word 'advertisement,' which, according to Par. 2, Sec. 537 of the Postal Regulations, must be printed on every page if the news text is paid for."

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The Town's Smartest Suits and O'coats
On the Town's Easiest Terms!



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Pay only \$5 A MONTH for any garment
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Car Washing

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Satisfaction Assured

Drive in—or telephone for our Bonded Messenger
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Retorts - Glass Furnaces
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YOU CAN DEPEND ON
MOTHER'S
CAKES - COOKIES - CRACKERS

Union-Made - Union-Sold

—

MOTHER'S CAKE & COOKIE CO.

Consumers' Union's Health Campaign

Consumers' Union of the United States, Inc., recently launched a unique health campaign. Thousands of posters warning consumers against two types of medicines sold in drug stores are being distributed to trade unions, women's clubs, fraternal societies and similar organizations. This is believed to be the first time in the history of American public health campaigns in which widely advertised and distributed remedies are the subject of a direct and open poster attack of this nature. The nation-wide display of the poster is expected to bring essential health information to hundreds of thousands.

According to Arthur Kallet, co-author of "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs" and director of the Consumers' Union:

Deadly Drugs Sold as Medicines

"The recent killing of over ninety persons by a sulfanilamide compound containing a poison may have shocked the American public, but it is even more shocking that a drug, aminopyrine, which is known to have caused the deaths of at least five hundred persons every year during a three-year period, is on sale in almost every drug store in the country! This drug, aminopyrine, is found in many widely-advertised 'remedies' used by hundreds of thousands for the treatment of colds, headaches and menstrual pain. Aminopyrine in thousands of cases causes a disease known as agranulocytosis, which is marked by a destruction of the white blood corpuscles. The danger is so acute, and protection by our laws is so completely lacking, that we feel impelled to issue a general public warning. This we are doing through our poster campaign, because nearly every publication of large circulation derives considerable income from the advertising of such 'remedies,' and will not print a line which might offend the advertisers. The public needs to be informed of the brand names of these products so that it can get the protection which the government fails to provide.

Posters Warn the Public

"The poster now being distributed lists the dangerous products by brand name and contains numerous quotations from medical literature to substantiate its warnings to the public. It points out that the manufacturers of medicaments containing aminopyrine must certainly be aware of the dangers of the products they manufacture, but that they are concerned only with sales and profits and not hazards.

"In addition to the warning against aminopyrine products the poster also carries a warning against mineral oil nose drops. According to Consumers' Union medical consultants, these nose drops can cause lipid pneumonia when administered to young children and they are responsible for many needless infant deaths. The exposure by the Consumers' Union of their dangerous effects caused the Board of Health of New York City to issue a press warning against their use. Unlike the Board of Health press statement, the poster not only warns against their use but also carries the brand names of the dangerous products.

"Consumers' Union is a non-profit membership corporation which has grown from 3000 to 45,000 members in eighteen months. Membership is increasing at the rate of nearly one thousand weekly at the present time. It maintains a staff of technicians who analyze and rate

PHILLIPS MILLING CO., Inc.

San Francisco

Rice and Flour

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consumers' goods in a monthly magazine, "Consumers' Union Reports." Products analyzed are reported on by brand name as 'Best Buys,' also 'Acceptable' and 'Not Acceptable.' Consumers' Union members, according to reports received by Consumers' Union, save considerable sums annually through its completely disinterested and scientific buying guide service. The organization has no connection with any manufacturer or distributor. Its income comes from small annual membership fees and it will not accept any advertising in its magazine. In addition to rating products by brand name under the above-mentioned classifications, Consumers' Union publishes monthly 'Labor Notes' describing the working conditions and the rates of pay in the factories where many of the products reported on are manufactured."

Organization Supports Labor

Kallet declares that "though the 'Labor Notes' do not, of course, affect the technical ratings of the products, they do indicate that Consumers' Union is a progressive organization which supports labor's struggle for improved working conditions and higher wages. Most consumers, after all, are also workers, and they can and do assist each other as workers by patronizing those manufacturers who co-operate with the trade unions. A considerable proportion of our membership is composed of groups of workers in many trade unions who are enabled to join at greatly reduced group fees."

The present health campaign indicates that Consumers' Union not only assists the consumer by telling him what is best to buy, but also by warning him against spurious, adulterated and dangerous medicines, foods, cosmetics, etc. Hundreds of clubs, trade unions and other organizations are expected to co-operate in the display of the "Health Warning" poster. The first poster campaign will be followed by others as the need presents itself.

Nine hundred and thirty-two thousand persons enroll in evening classes and 273,000 in part-time and continuation classes in public schools.

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472 20th STREET
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THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
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Teacher's "Highland Cream" Scotch Whisky
Hennessy Cognac
Gordon's Dry Gin
Corby's Canadian Whisky

Continuation Schools Furnish Aid to "Adult Minors"

"A Golden Highway Spanning the Gate of Opportunity to a Happy and Useful Life"

By EDITH SAGE ARMSTRONG (San Francisco) in "Christian Science Monitor"

TO DAY, more than ever before, states and cities are confronted with the urgent need for educational programs for those young people who, for economic or family reasons, have been thrust into the business world before they are "of age."

These young people need not only the sustaining and enriching experience of further general education but also special training in jobs at which they are attempting to earn a living.

If they are employed even on part-time jobs they cannot maintain the regular hours of the ordinary secondary school. On the other hand, some who are employed for a short time lose their positions but are unwilling to return and pick up the broken threads of their regular high school training.

It is for this great group of American youth that the continuation

or part-time school program has been developed in many states. In all communities where groups interested in the progress of youth have been alert to this need, the continuation program has been adopted with increasing benefit to the young people who come within its scope.

Wisconsin, New York and California have been outstanding in their state regulations and laws furthering the educational training of minors. At present the New York law provides for continuation training up to 17 years of age, and trade training after that. The California law provides that every junior worker between the ages of 16 and 18 (not a high school graduate) must attend school at least four hours a week, if employed. Four hours is not much, but, as Dr. Frank Crane, well-known columnist, writes: "Four hours of interested teaching and learning are a big influence in young life."

For the minor between the ages of 14 and 18 who may have left school for some justifiable reason but who is not employed regularly, the California law further requires at least three hours of schooling daily, a provision which, in San Francisco, has been automatically raised to four hours.

Special Schools and Special Workers

The problem of taking care of this great body of young people, most of them employed part time, some of them not fitted to progress in the regular secondary school program, has called for special schools with a special administrative policy. The principals and faculty of such schools must of necessity be a group of alert, consecrated, socially-minded workers. It is their function to counsel and advise students in need of help, to lift their vision, to start them on broadening paths, to direct their employment, their education and their social problems.

All teachers in the continuation school automatically become "coordinators." They teach a part of each day, and spend the rest of their hours in visiting homes of problem students, contacting employers and



Hon. Richard J. Welch
Representative
Fifth Congressional District

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THE KINNEAR MANUFACTURING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

STEEL OR WOOD ROLLING DOORS

Underwriter Approved - Made in San Francisco

All Makes of Rolling Doors Repaired

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Corned Beef

Many thanks to our Union friends for their past
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10th STREET MARKET, OAKLAND

explaining the law to them, interviewing the social agencies connected with their boys and girls. Each teacher strives in every way to study the needs of the individual student and to work out those needs with the individual.

Briefly, the objectives of continuation education may be said to include guidance, training, placement and follow-up of persons from 16 to 18 years of age, not enrolled in a regular full-time secondary school. Guidance includes counseling and advising of students in many fields other than their education. Training is undertaken according to the definite needs of each individual. This is a most important specification and the one which makes it possible to work with the individual as a unit.

Preparation for Placement

Placement in a profitable business position follows as the result of preparation. This work includes not only the careful selection of applicants for the available jobs, but also the constant search for suitable additional jobs in which worthy young people can be placed. The final criterion of the effectiveness of the continuation school program is the degree to which pupils are enabled to fit into occupational and social life.

Because of the age qualifications of the students of these schools, their program is essentially a secondary or high school presentation, but by virtue of the employed status of many of its youth it becomes essentially a phase of adult education. It is the first rung in the ladder of adult education, because when young people have once entered upon employment and self-support they have passed that most significant barrier, from an educational standpoint, separating childhood and adulthood. In view of the adult character of the needs of the student in the part-time school there is no excuse for offering a curriculum which is simply "more of the same" type of program offered by the regular high school. For this reason the unique program of the continuation school is its most outstanding characteristic, and its most progressive contribution.

The first development is individual instruction. The law requires that the needs of every student be met. Students come and go as they please, or rather as their jobs permit, so long as they put in the required number of hours. Each student works on his or her own project. Work may be done in school or at home. Extra work for which credit is given may be handed in. Students may take advantage of a complete academic or commercial training. They may take economics with all its branches, civil service, printing, journalism, carpentry and woodwork, public speaking, dramatics.

Longer Periods Are Provided

Unlike the schedule of the regular secondary school, where short periods of forty or fifty minutes are devoted to each subject, each period at the continuation school is two hours. This gives opportunity for training in concentration and application. All successful industries and businesses are based on long periods of concentration. These young people must be prepared to adapt themselves to this phase of their new life.

Aiming at social adaptation as well as industrial adaptation, the continuation school supplements its study program in many communities by an inclusive activity program. One of the outstanding developments

(Continued on Page Forty-two)

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A California Institution since 1865

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WOMEN
CHILDREN

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EVERYWHERE ON EVERYTHING
PAINTS • VARNISHES • LACQUERS • ENAMELS

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AT
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1300 SEVENTH STREET

BUDWEISER

King of Bottled Beer

100% UNION-MADE IN
THE WORLD'S LARGEST BREWERY

Anheuser-Busch, Inc.
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Apparel

Stockton and O'Farrell Streets



600 CLEMENT ST.

479 CASTRO ST.

Bon Omi Stores, Inc.

Specialists in 5c to \$1 Merchandise



2004 MISSION ST.

San Francisco

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Real Food and Delicious

COMPANIONS—



MADE RIGHT . . . and
MADE RIGHT HERE

FONTANA FOOD PRODUCTS CO.

(Continued from Page Forty-one)

along this line is found in the San Francisco Continuation School. Here, under the leadership of Harry A. Hansell, the principal, the annual enrollment has reached 4500, of which about 50 per cent are over 18 years of age and attend voluntarily. With this very large group of young people, Mr. Hansell and his staff of teachers have promoted a broad citizenship program to tie in with the subjects which they are studying.

Developing Social Consciousness

Through an active student body association, school dances are offered as well as an opportunity for free instruction in dancing. Clubs in athletics, journalism, dramatics, music and debating all open up additional credits to those who participate. "To develop a social consciousness which will vitalize daily work, build character, teach by doing and train in citizenship, is the aim of our activity or extra-curricular program," declared Mr. Hansell in an interview.

The splendid response to these ideals is expressed in the monthly school newspaper and the annual magazine. One glimpse at these publications, entirely prepared and printed by the students themselves, presents a picture of their active, happy, useful progress. Here are found the records of the many outstanding positions and honors awarded to school members and graduates. These tangible evidences of appreciation of the work of the continuation school are definite proof that young people are "finding their place in the sun" even though they are forced to part-time employment, or are handicapped in some other way.

Overcoming Handicaps

In California individual work in lip-reading and the training of the blind has developed as a part of the continuation program. One youth, who from childhood had entirely depended upon sounds to guide him, today has become an expert typist, taking first prize in a state-wide contest, and has also made great progress in public speaking.

To many a junior who has found it necessary to turn his back upon his high school hopes, the progressive, helpful program of the continuation school has indeed been, as one of their own publications puts it, "a golden highway spanning the gate of opportunity to a happy and useful life."

World Armament Costs Soaring

A cabled summary of the armaments year book of the League of Nations shows:

That the world's standing armies this year total 8,500,000 men, as compared to 6,000,000 in 1913.

That world expenditure on armaments this year will total \$11,857,000,000, nearly three times as much as in 1913. As a means of showing that while this growth in military costs has been continuous for years, it is yet faster now than formerly, the year book gives world military expenditures of 1932 as \$7,181,000,000 and those of 1935 as \$9,352,000,000.

Returns were made from sixty-four nations; but the following seven nations spent 76 per cent of the total: United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Japan and Russia.

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Four Years of Deposit Insurance

Completing its fourth year of insuring bank deposits, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has announced its forthcoming annual report to Congress would emphasize the need for minimum standard operating requirements for all insured banks.

Basing its suggestions on unprecedented surveys of banking institutions, the corporation will stress the importance of fixing uniform regulations for insured banks as a means of curtailing insolvency hazards.

Minimum standard requirements contemplated by the corporation would be intended as a bulwark for state banking systems rather than as an instrument for control of state banks by a government institution, Chairman Leo T. Crowley declared.

Since January 1, 1934, when the corporation began functioning, 166 insolvent insured banks have been placed in receivership or merged with the aid of loans by the corporation, Chairman Crowley pointed out. The 259,000 depositors in these banks, whose deposits totaled \$68,012,000, were protected to the extent of \$64,467,000, or more than 90 per cent of their claims, by insurance, offset, pledges of security, preferment, or through loans and purchases of assets by the corporation. All but 595, or less than one-half of 1 per cent of the depositors, were fully protected against loss, the chairman said.

Minimum standard requirements for all insured banks would give depositors even greater protection, Chairman Crowley stated. He said:

"No one can challenge the statement that federal deposit insurance has saved many depositors from ruin. Our record is such that today 13,876 banks out of 15,454 are insured.

"Nor can anyone properly question the assertion that since the inception of deposit insurance communities have recovered more promptly from the shock caused by a bank's closing than they did in the years before it was known."

He recalled that 16,800 banks closed between 1921 and 1933, their collapse wiping out \$3,000,000,000 in deposits which were never recovered. The chairman continued:

"Closing of these banks and the loss of that money carried misfortune and hardship into nearly all communities in the country. How much disaster would have been averted had deposit insurance existed is a matter of speculation.

"We do know, however, that depositors' recoveries would have been much greater. We also know that had the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation been in existence and covering any sizeable percentage of those institutions many of them would have remained open.

"The corporation not only pays off depositors in closed insured banks but makes loans, wherever conditions warrant, to banking institutions that are in financial difficulty but may be rehabilitated. Thus the corporation prevents their destruction and the resulting business unsettlement in the communities they serve."

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Independence of Worker Is Organized Labor's Aim

AN EDUCATIONAL conference on "Group Living and Democratic Policies" was held in Los Angeles on December 10, 1937, by the California Teachers' Association, which was attended by some five hundred persons interested in public education. They represented all sections of the state.

Among the speakers was John F. Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union and also president of the Board of Education of that city. Dalton spoke on the labor side of a discussion on "Issues Confronting Capital and Labor in a Democratic Society." According to the "Sierra Educational News," Dalton contended:

(1) That democracy and the rights of the laboring man are essential, one to the other; (2) that all labor legislation is the outcome of the efforts of organized labor groups; (3) that organized labor desires for

its members not only a living but a saving wage; (4) that all types of democratic techniques are to be exhausted before the strike or boycott is used.

Dalton stated that one of the cardinal principles of labor is organization.

"Mr. Roth and myself," he said, "agreed that this was not a place, nor were either of us inclined to enter into a debate on the question of organized labor, because I believe that we both think along the same lines on many of the points confronting labor and capital today."

"My chief object in being here, besides being happy to be one of this institution, is to present to you my ideas of organized labor and what organized labor stands for in this democracy, and outside of a democracy I don't know of any country where organized labor is permitted to exist."

"Where organized labor was a factor in other countries, it has been immediately wiped out upon the ascendancy of a dictator, whether it be Russia, Germany, Italy or any other country. Democracy and labor go hand in hand. Without democracy there can be no recognition of labor, and without a recognition of labor there can be no democracy."

"Since its inception the American labor movement has contended for a high standard of living, to create and support independence among its members, to establish a work-day and a work-week in conformity with scientific improvement in machinery and methods of production, to establish and maintain not merely a living wage or an existence wage for its men, but a saving wage, so that when they have passed their usefulness they will not become a charge upon the community, but will have had an opportunity to set aside something to maintain themselves in their old age."

"I submit to you that if that condition had prevailed throughout this nation there would be no necessity for the government to support an

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old-age pension and require the citizens of the various states to deduct from the wages of the working people and the income of the employers a certain amount of money each week to protect the people from the specter of starvation when they become too old to work.

"Labor recognizes the necessity for this, and it strives to teach its members, to help them make life the better for having lived, to instruct them in their rights as citizens and the duties and obligations they owe to their country and to their fellow men. For many years organized labor was the pioneer in this country in a fight to take our young children out of the mills and the factories and to keep them where they belonged, in the homes, the schools and the playgrounds.

"If it were not for organized labor, if it were not for the representatives that labor keeps in the council halls of the city government, the state Legislature and the national Congress, there would be no laws on the statute books today providing for an eight-hour day for women, for a minimum-wage law for women, for compensation for injury, for health and sanitary regulations, for protection and guards on machinery, and a number of other constructive measures.

"If it were not for the activity and vigilance of representatives of organized labor there would be many laws on the statute books that would strive to chain a man to his machine. We have endeavored at all times to protect the men and women who work, regardless of whether they belonged to organized labor or not.

"Labor believes that it is justified in resorting to every lawful means to protect its members and guard their interests, and it is entitled to sympathetic and moral support from all fair-minded men and women.

"Labor recognizes the right of capital to organize, and it maintains and demands for itself that same right. It feels that it is entitled to a just share of the wealth that it produces, not to a merely living wage, an existing wage, but to a saving wage."

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What Trades Unionists Inherited From Pioneers

By MORGAN HULL, International Organizer Newspaper Guild

AS GUILDSMEN and trade unionists we enjoy a heritage of hard-earned moral and legal rights which have been handed down to us by several generations of the American labor movement. It might be worth while to examine our position in the light of American tradition, particularly with reference to the manner in which our legal and moral rights were obtained, and to consider the extent to which we are faithfully preserving them.

Today we have a legal right to organize, to bargain collectively with the employer, to democratically choose our agents for collective bargaining and to be recognized by the employers for that purpose. We also have the legal right to strike, to picket and to boycott, although in some cases these rights are more statutory than real.

Where and how did we get these rights and the laws and the court decisions which are their technical foundation? This question is frequently raised today by the interminable propaganda on the subject of "law and order."

The truth is that whenever we exercise these rights, legal though they are, we are enjoying the fruits of lawlessness and civil disobedience of our predecessors. Paradoxical though it may be, it is true that these legal rights originated in organized, widespread violation of law.

Not All Rights Won in Legislative Halls

As Guildsmen we are the inheritors, in common with other unions, of certain legal rights which were not won in legislative halls but in the bloodshed of our forebears on countless picket lines. Our early trade unions were banned by law as conspiracies in this free country. Strikes were "riots" to be suppressed. Union organizers were commonly sentenced to long terms in penal institutions.

In spite of the law and the courts, working people continued to organize. It is true that they sensed that certain human, moral rights were superior to employer group interests which were crystallized in the law, but fundamentally it was sheer economic necessity which drove them on.

This unlawful struggle became so widespread and aroused so much sympathy from the people of the country that it was necessary for the courts and the law-makers of the land to change the law to conform with their demands.

We have lately seen a striking example of how law is made—or unmade—in the repeal of prohibition. The legal act of repeal was merely a funeral, a formal, official acknowledgment that prohibition had already died and was now being decently buried. The real repeal was not carried out by state legislatures but by millions of citizens who violated the law out of existence.

And some of the very publishers who would call this article "lawless"



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did their best to encourage, defend and protect the lawlessness which destroyed prohibition. Yet out of that organized lawlessness came legality.

Similarly, N.R.A. was wiped out long before the Supreme Court discovered it and formally announced it to a public which was already thoroughly aware of the fact. We Guild members will always recall its death particularly vividly, because it was our organized publishers who gave it probably the death blow. When they rose and told the President that they would withdraw from their code if he allowed the Labor Board decision on the Jennings case to stand they made the N.R.A.'s continuance impossible. The Supreme Court only wrote the "finis."

Workers Made Wagner Act Possible

These same publishers, and notably the Associated Press, along with other employers, made the same lawless attack on the National Labor Relations Act, but an aroused public sentiment has so far protected it from destruction. Here again the publishers who cry the loudest for "law and order" violated this law themselves almost universally in an organized manner.

Neither Senator Wagner nor President Roosevelt made the National Labor Relations Act. It is no disrespect to either of them to say that the law was made by the workers of the country and that the act of these two men were a democratic reflection of the needs of the people.

While the methods by which the Wagner Act was preserved from destruction at the hands of the Supreme Court may not have been illegal, they were not exactly genteel. It is so notorious as to be a commonplace that the act became the law of the land by a process of figuratively clubbing the Supreme Court over the head. Hence we have law. A few months prior to the Watson case decision the Supreme Court kicked the Guffey Coal Bill out of court as unconstitutional, although it was predicated on the identical principles of the Wagner Act and written in almost identical language. Within the space of a few months the unconstitutional became constitutional. The law was changed to conform to the will of the people.

Maritime Unions and "Fink Book"

The labor movement has recently furnished another striking example, little noted in the press, of its ability to preserve its rights—the case of the notorious act designed by Senator Copeland, candidate for the mayoralty of New York, which required the registration of seamen and prescribed the "continuous discharge book." This "fink book," as labor called it, allowed the shipping employers to blacklist active union men.

The maritime unions organized widespread refusal to obey the law. Seamen blandly reported for duty, willing and ready to work but without the "fink books." Ships were tied up. . . .

Not so long ago a strike of any kind was a crime; organization of a union was deemed a "felonious conspiracy to raise wages." Our great-grandfathers seriously debated the question of whether any strike, much less a sit-down, was legal. Today, from the vantage point of historical perspective, that argument seems silly and academic. And the probability is that before we are retired from the copy desk the same argument over the sit-down will seem equally academic.

We inherit the fruits of the fight against injustice and it will be well to remember that as union men and women we tread to our own progress and betterment on the bones of countless workers, many of whom could not have read the newspapers which we make, who suffered being shot down, beaten and imprisoned in order to clear the way, legally and otherwise, in which we follow to our own economic and professional advancement.

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Conspiracy Against American Seamen

By LEN DE CAUX (U.N.S.)

Seamen have traditionally been treated with the type of consideration that was shown to slaves by the slave-owning class.

That is to say, so long as they "keep their place" by making no effective protest against miserable living quarters, long hours and a discipline that sometimes borders on servitude, they will be treated with a certain sentimental paternalism.

Old ladies will collect cast-off books for them, institutes will be created with a tinge of "charity" and more than a suspicion of anti-unionism. Songs will be written about them, and the "romance of the sea" will be expected to compensate them for loss of freedom and the lowest of living standards.

But let the seamen once stand up for their rights, let them once organize and make their demand effective for better conditions and a status of equality with other free American citizens, and every hand is suddenly turned against them with an amazing ferocity.

When the Rich Get Scared

Frantic cries are raised against the seamen who show signs of union independence, cries ringing all the way from "impudence" and "insubordination" to "mutiny," "conspiracy," "rebellion" and "communism."

"Throw 'em in irons!" is the demand of the comfortable sentimentalists who ordinarily believe in being "kind to sailors." And a regular lynch spirit is whipped up by press, radio and all the other means usually employed to make the rich believe their privileges are threatened by a revolt of the poor.

Meanwhile, in the ensuing confusion, the hard-faced men who make hard cash by exploiting the seamen push forward their schemes for breaking the seamen's unions—or rendering them powerless through hampering legislation—and for getting away with more of the loot.

In mobilizing their forces behind the seamen's opposition to restrictive legislation now pending in Congress, the seamen are aiding in uncovering a far-reaching conspiracy against maritime labor.

The success of this conspiracy, it is becoming clear, would be used as a springboard for a more general attack on labor's rights, on land as well as at sea.

The Case of the Algic

The case of the steamship Algic served as a pretext to bring the campaign against the seamen into the open. Acres of editorials and ridiculous red-baiting articles suddenly covered the press of the country; radio commentators made lying propaganda against marine labor an almost nightly program; and "mutiny" stories were dug up from fiction and ancient history to frighten the public.

The purpose of all this hullabaloo, of course, was not just to victimize the Algic's crew—men whose only crime has been to show some union

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independence against "bucko" officers, and to refuse, while in safe harbor, to work with incompetent scabs who would have endangered their lives.

The purpose, as is now becoming obvious, was to prepare the ground for legislation such as is being railroaded through Congress, unless labor can prevent it.

First Step in a General Drive

This legislation is inspired by shipowners who are using it to stall off pending negotiations with the union, and who hope through it to limit the seamen's right to strike.

The proposed amendments also have other features obnoxious to labor, destroying present mediation machinery; authorizing ship building with government money in foreign yards while hundreds of thousands of American steel and shipyard workers are unemployed; and permitting the raising of salaries above \$25,000 a year for officials who are refusing a living wage to the seamen.

The propaganda campaign against the seamen is but part of a larger campaign against all union labor.

If the shipowners and their allies are successful in restricting the seamen's right to strike the next step will assuredly be to attempt to extend restrictive legislation to cover all unions.

That is why there is a general line-up of employers with the shipowners in their conspiracy against the seamen; and that is why all of labor should rally behind the seamen in their resistance to such legislative assaults.

Giant Alaska Halibut

Captain Tom Ness of the halibut vessel Emma, in the twenty-four years he has followed the seasons in Alaskan waters, had never seen a halibut as large as the one he caught last summer in Icy Straits. It weighed almost exactly 400 pounds, says the "Alaska Weekly."

The captain had photographs taken of the giant fish when he brought it in to sell in Juneau, and also took its ear bones, by means of which scientists can tell the age of a fish by microscopic inspection, and sent them to Dr. W. F. Thompson, director of investigations for the International Halibut Commission at the University of Washington.

Dr. Thompson reported that the fish was 30 years old, and one of the heaviest halibut ever landed on this coast.

No Particular Need for Hurry

Meek voice over the telephone—Doctor, this is Mr. Henpeck. My wife just dislocated her jaw. If you're out this way next week or the week after you might drop in and see her.—"Nor'west Farmer."

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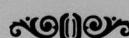
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**A. F. of L. Reviews Issues
In Case of Tom Mooney**

THE recent refusal of the Supreme Court of California to grant the plea of Thomas J. Mooney for a writ of habeas corpus is another blot on the judiciary of that state and undoubtedly schedules the miscarriage of justice by which Mooney was imprisoned for consideration and adjudication by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mooney's plea before the California Supreme Court was based on his claim that he was convicted of participation in the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing in 1916 by perjured testimony. The demand for a writ of habeas corpus was presented to the California Supreme Court two years ago following the refusal of the United States Supreme Court to consider the case because of the belief that Mooney had not exhausted every resource provided by the California judicial system. The plea was presented to the California judges to bring into action the last resort for justice in that state.

In denying Mooney's application for a writ of habeas corpus the California court held, despite volumes of evidence to the contrary, that Mooney had a fair trial. In addition, the court found "no substantial credible evidence" to show the commission of perjury by witnesses in the trial of Mooney. Moreover, the court went out of its way and declared that Mooney's conviction was justified.

The action of the California court in rendering an opinion on the guilt of Mooney was wholly unwarranted under the suit for a writ of habeas corpus. It recalls an open letter which Raymond Moley, editor of the magazine "Today," wrote to Governor Merriam of California in 1934 urging him to pardon Mooney before the Supreme Court of the United States reviewed the case. Moley said:

Flimsy Excuse for Incarceration

"I am quite familiar with the reasons that lie beneath the vast technicalities which, up to this time, have kept Mooney a prisoner. These reasons were reduced to the barest terms by a lawyer—and a distinguished one—in California, who, on one occasion, told me that even though the trial of Mooney for the bombings of July 22, 1916, might have been a miscarriage of justice, the real fact was that Mooney was a menace to the peace and order of the state—a bad man—and that it was the part of wisdom to keep such a man out of mischief."

In face of the accumulated evidence tending to sustain Mooney's innocence, there is a quite general opinion that the California courts have taken the view of the "distinguished" lawyer cited by Moley, that, because Mooney was a "bad" man from the viewpoint of California big business, he should be kept in jail for life for this alleged characteristic, although by all the canons of decency and justice his conviction and sentence were nothing less than a judicial lynching.

This view was apparently reflected by Supreme Court Justice Lang-

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don, who dissented from the opinion signed by five of his associates on the California Supreme Court. He said:

"The question here involved is not the guilt or innocence of Thomas J. Mooney. The issue, as defined by the United States Supreme Court, is whether he was accorded due process of law on his trial for murder.

"In this dissenting opinion no useful purpose would be served by reviewing the evidence. The preponderance of the material, credible evidence in the record leads me to conclude that on his trial petitioner was not accorded due process of law.

"For that reason, the writ of habeas corpus should issue."

The utterly shameless character of Mooney's trial in San Francisco was emphatically condemned by the 1917 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which declared that the majority of our citizens believe the conviction of Mooney was brought about "through testimony which branded some of the witnesses as perjurers and those who endeavored to procure subornation of perjury for the purpose of securing such reward as might be given to them for their testimony." On the basis of this belief the American Federation of Labor at its 1917 convention demanded a new trial for Mooney and has reiterated that demand at succeeding conventions. In addition, the A. F. of L. conventions have persistently urged the governors of the State of California to grant Mooney a full and complete pardon.

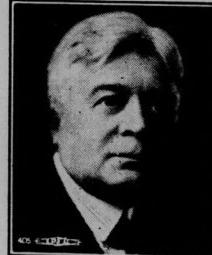
A. F. of L. Position Supported by Judge

The original position taken by the American Federation of Labor was later supported by Judge Griffin, the trial judge. He said that if the truth had been told the jury and the jury had, nevertheless, convicted Mooney, he would have set the conviction aside as a gross miscarriage of justice.

The opinion of the American Federation of Labor from the beginning that the conviction of Mooney was based upon testimony so flimsy that it should have had no standing in a court of law was also confirmed by two federal commissions—one appointed by President Wilson and one by President Hoover—which found the trial so tainted with perjury that Mooney's conviction was a disgrace to all traditions of American jurisprudence. Despite the accumulated evidence definitely showing that what the trial court accepted as warranting conviction was nothing but absolute perjury the Supreme Court of California has persistently refused to grant a new trial and Mooney still languishes in San Quentin prison.

On more than one occasion the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that mob intimidation destroys the due process of law prescribed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Shortly the Supreme Court, in considering the Mooney case, will have to answer this question, Are not perjury and mob action equally destructive of due process of law?

All persons interested in the preservation of fundamental justice in our federal judicial system believe that the Supreme Court will answer in the affirmative and restore him to the liberty of which he has been unjustly deprived for twenty years.—A. F. of L. News Service.



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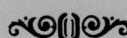
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California Produces Quicksilver

California has one of the world's largest quicksilver mines—the New Idria, located in the Coast Range Mountains about seventy miles south of Hollister and forty-five miles east of King City, according to "P. G. & E. Progress."

The New Idria has produced half a million seventy-six-pound flasks (38,000,000 pounds) of quicksilver since it was opened eighty-four years ago, and now is sixth on the international list for total output. Its record is topped by just five mines, all older—the Almaden in Spain, the original Idria and the Monte Amiata in Italy, the long-abandoned Huan Cavellica in Peru and the New Almaden near San Jose in this state, which was closed a few years ago.

In the last half of 1937 it averaged 210 flasks (15,960 pounds) per month and, with the Almaden in Spain shut down as a result of war, this figure was exceeded by only the two large Italian mines. Having just put a second ore furnace into service, it starts 1938 with a schedule of 300 flasks (22,800 pounds) per month and during the year will add two more furnaces, raising its monthly capacity to at least 500 flasks (38,000 pounds).

Many Uses of Product

Quicksilver, or mercury, has more than a thousand uses. It is essential in war, for without fulminate of mercury caps not a shot could be fired or a bomb detonated. It is similarly necessary for peace-time blasting. It does an important job in mining—the gathering of particles of gold in quartz mills and on dredges. It is used in the manufacture of scores upon scores of commodities, including medicines and ointments, dyes and paints, felt for hats and for linings of auto bodies. Dentists require it for making amalgam fillings.

The New Idria was discovered in 1852 by a Mexican prospector. He was slain soon afterwards and there was a wild scramble for the property—a series of events so exciting that Bret Harte wrote them into his "Story of a Mine."

Operations began in 1854 and have continued steadily ever since, although the ownership has changed several times. The nearest approach to an interruption was from 1931 to 1936, when underground work was suspended because the price of quicksilver was "way down." Even then there was some production through the handling of ores already mined and cleaning up the bottoms of many old furnaces.

Incidentally, quite a number of the present employees are descendants of miners who first worked the property.

Peak Production in War Time

Production at the New Idria reached its peak during the world war—an average of 1000 flasks (76,000 pounds) per month. At that time the mine was owned by a Boston corporation and Henry W. Gould was

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general manager. To meet the emergency needs of those days Gould built a huge new plant. In it he installed four large rotary ore furnaces and other innovations of his own design.

The plant was equipped with electrical apparatus—air compressors for ore drills, ore crushers, devices to rotate the furnaces, time-saving machinery in the various supplementary shops. Energy is supplied by the P. G. and E.

As the demand for quicksilver declined after the world war so did work at the New Idria until in 1931 the mining of ore was halted. In 1936 the property was taken over by a California syndicate with Theodore Hoover as president. Gould remained as general manager. Since then activity has gradually increased.

How Quicksilver Is Produced

At the New Idria the cinnabar, containing both quicksilver and sulphur, is conveyed by an aerial tramway from the mine to a reduction plant, where it is crushed into inch-size pieces. Next it is fed into a rotary furnace sixty feet long and five feet in diameter. The furnace is heated to 1100 degrees Fahrenheit and the ore is in it forty-five minutes. This terrific heat vaporizes the quicksilver and draws it out of the pores in the ore. The vapor passes to air-cooled condensers, along with sulphur vapor and other gases. In the condensers the vapors solidify into what the industry calls "soot," with minute beads of quicksilver scattered through it.

This "soot" is placed on sloping tables and mixed with lime by ordinary hoes. The lime and the soot separate the beads from the rest of the mixture and they come together in a liquid that flows into a large container. The final moves are to ladle out the quicksilver, weigh it and put it into flasks, which are heavy iron bottles about fourteen inches high and four inches in diameter.

"Charley McCarthy Congressmen"

Representative Jerry O'Connell of Montana, in a continuation of recent attacks on "America's Sixty Families," recently charged big business interests with planned "sabotage" of President Roosevelt's "new deal" recovery program.

The congressman, returned from a trip to the Spanish war front, spoke in his home city of Butte, denouncing the "propaganda of recession," which he said was fostered by financial interests.

"Big business, through 'Charlie McCarthy Congressmen,' has defeated every administration proposal since the death of the court reform bill last summer," Representative O'Connell said.

He urged increased governmental spending to revive lagging business activity.

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Report on Women's Economic Status

New slants on basic issues related to women's economic status in modern American civilization are found in a publication entitled "Women in the Economy of the United States of America." The study is the work of Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon, chief of the research division of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

This comprehensive and co-ordinated survey of the varied problems and the position of women today supplies a much-needed answer to many queries that pour into the bureau. The report has been sent to the International Labor Office, which was seeking such information from women's organizations in this country. Thus this general study was undertaken by the Women's Bureau at the request of ten large women's organizations, which were not equipped to do the work but assisted with valuable suggestions.

Under the general theme of women's opportunity for a livelihood the report includes the nearly eleven million women engaged in remunerative work, of whom well over a third are also home makers, and the twenty-four and one-half million non-wage-earning home makers, the vast majority of whom have no paid help with their household tasks. Miss Pidgeon not only stresses the value of the economic contributions of the gainfully employed women, who in so many instances support dependents, but points out that "the years of the depression have revealed a new appreciation of the economic importance of the housewife's services—of how large a share of the family living she produces."

Adaptation of Women to World's Work

To refute the traditional argument that the employment of women is the cause of the unemployment of men, the report analyzes the chief influences responsible for development of the entire modern economic set-up and causing inevitably the entrance of large numbers of women into gainful occupations. A paramount factor in such trends was the shift from household to factory manufacture or from hand skills of women to machine processes. Thus it is not a question of women's taking jobs from men but of the adaptation of the sexes to the work of the world.

"Ordinarily the jobs performed by the two sexes differ, and hence replacement as such usually does not occur," Miss Pidgeon states, pointing out that where the employment of women increases though that of men may be declining, this is due to changes in process and the lower wage customarily paid women.

The highly controversial question of the double wage standard in this country is discussed at length, with a mass of wage data by sex showing that, no matter what the year, the locality, or the type of occupation, the levels of women's wages are much below those of men. Even in many fields where women are employed on semi-skilled processes, on work that often requires considerable dexterity and care, and men are engaged in unskilled labor, the women's wage rates are found to be well below those of the unskilled men.

Women's Minimum Wage

This unfair and unsound situation arises partly because women so often are used as a fill-in labor supply for highly seasonal industries; partly because women's work was formerly concerned so largely with unpaid household tasks; and partly because women form large proportions of the workers in the great piece-work industries, and piece rates for such jobs often are fixed on the old, customary basis of considering women's work as of slight money value, according to the report.

This and other forms of exploitation of women are stressed in the study as the reasons for special wage and hour legislation for industrial

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women. "Efforts have been made to establish minimum wages for women with the sanction of the government in order to fix a bottom figure below which women may not be paid, and thus to draw wages in the lower brackets more nearly up to the levels already maintained in the payment of men," it is explained. Such legislation is reported as serving also to protect men in fields where the manufacturers' use of cheap woman labor has tended to pull down the level of men's earnings.

Regulatory hour laws for industrial women, the bulletin reveals, are not on the whole a handicap to them but give them the benefits of modern standards of shorter hours, now accepted as essential by efficient management and already enjoyed to a greater degree by men, a larger proportion of whom have been concentrated in organized industries. Data reveal that hour and wage legislation does not limit women's opportunities or cause their dismissal from jobs, except perhaps in some very occasional isolated case.

Causes of Women's Unemployment

Unemployment of women, it is stated, results from other and quite different causes, some of which are similar to those responsible for men's loss of jobs, such as the depression, seasonal nature of industries, technological changes and increasing age of the workers. Other causes of women's unemployment more definitely identified with their sex are discrimination against married women workers in some quarters and the system of part-time jobs in such important woman-employing industries as stores and restaurants, for example.

Some of the forces or trends the bulletin cites as influential factors in developing employment opportunities for women in various fields may be summarized as follows:

In manufacturing, the type of product made in a plant, the division and simplification of manufacturing processes, the development of machinery, the labor supply and its costs, and the general psychology of the times;

In stores, a more liberal attitude and successful experimentation with women on new jobs;

In the clerical and professional fields, the higher education of women, the growth of the modern structure of commerce, trade, and communication, and a gradually increasing confidence in women's ability on the part of the public;

In domestic and personal service, which gives employment to three-tenths of all the gainfully occupied women today, the mushroom growth of certain service industries, such as beauty shops, hotels, restaurants and power laundries.

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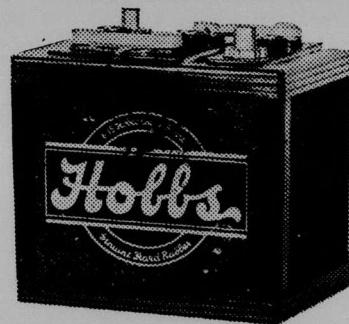
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Miss Perkins Discusses Labor Split

(From Annual Report of Secretary of Labor)

On September 5, 1936, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor suspended ten unions, said to represent about 900,000 members. These unions, under the chairmanship of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, had formed the Committee for Industrial Organization, having as its avowed object the organization of mass-production workers into industrial unions.

The American Federation of Labor is composed of an independent set of governing trade unions affiliated in a federation that has only such limited powers and duties as are delegated to it by the several unions, many of which are much older than the Federation. Both craft and industrial unions are in its affiliation. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor decides matters of jurisdiction between the unions and settles questions of chartering of new unions. It also determines the delicate matter of the assignment of various organized groups of skilled workers within a mass-production industry to particular craft unions or to a general industrial union in that industry when one exists.

Complex Questions Involved

The increasing number of workers in such industries and their growing desire for organization has made this last question continuously more difficult for a number of years. Practical as well as theoretical considerations are naturally involved in such decisions. The ancient skilled crafts long antedate the existence of modern mass-production industries, but in those industries the skilled craft workers are usually outnumbered by production workers of only specialized or sometimes little skill. The skilled craft workers may be journeymen; the specialized production workers are likely to be tied to the industry. The questions involved are complex and difficult of decision in the particular cases before the council.

The Department of Labor and every officer and bureau in it has consistently refrained from taking any part or showing any favors or partiality in this internal upheaval in the labor movement. There can be no doubt that the able and honest men on both sides feel deeply and sincerely that their position is the right one. The Department of Labor has at all times furnished information and its services to all workers and groups of workers without regard to their affiliation, and it has maintained its relationships not only with the officials of unions of both camps but with the wide membership of both throughout the country.

Department Has Been Impartial

A strict rule of impartiality and expectation of reasonable eventual settlement has been followed, and there now appear to be strong forces at work within the unions, as well as among American people generally, making for an equitable resolving of the differences and a move toward reconciliation.

The American people want to see labor organized and strong enough to be an effective part of the civic and economic life of the nation, and because of that they are anxious that this breach be healed with honor and with justice and with due regard to a really practical and workable method of accommodation.

The growth of organized labor in membership and in public signifi-



GREETINGS FROM

W. E. CADIGAN



cance in the last two years has been remarkable. The recognition on the part of many employers of the wisdom of close and active partnership in working out with their organized workers the problems of the industry has been most stimulating to everyone who has in mind the organic law which set up the Department of Labor.

Clearly this increase in numbers and importance brings to organized labor great obligations and responsibilities. These obligations are to industry and to the country as well as to its members. There is every indication that they can and will be discharged faithfully. Time and experience are necessary to full performance. If the right balance is to be preserved, if lasting progress is to be made, there must be a spirit of give and take, of compromise now on one side, now on the other, always in the interest of the country as a whole.

Mutual Agreement and Good Faith

Labor problems cannot be solved solely by laws. There must be mutual agreement, good faith and understanding, and co-operation by employers and workers. Thousands of employers accept the worker as a partner; only a relatively small number of employers refuse to deal with them. I repeat what I have said on several occasions—there must be industrial peace, but with justice.

The workers' desire for stability of income and job, and the industries' equal need for the best use of plant and machinery, indicate that the next great step in industrial management in this country will be made by management and labor working together in the conscious development of scientific methods of stabilizing both production and work in American industries.

These methods must vary with the industries, but the further expansion of productive capacity so desirable can be accomplished more safely along with the increased stability so necessary both socially and economically. Neither of these can be effectively accomplished without the informed and vigorous participation of organized workers.

"Hatred of Fascism" in Italy Reported

The alleged bitter exasperation of the Italian women at the constant rise in the cost of living and their hatred of fascism are vividly depicted in a series of articles by George Burnett, an English journalist. Giving his impressions of a journey through Mussolini's domain, Burnett writes:

"It is a remarkable fact that in Italian families the wife is often more hostile to the fascist regime than the husband . . . The market place is where one gets the best idea of the temper of the people. There the only topic of conversation is the distress and the constant rise of prices.

"At Florence I watched what were veritable demonstrations against the rise of cost of living. It always begins with some woman or other loudly complaining at the price of cheese or oil being two or three soldi higher than the previous day. The woman waxes furious, and woe to the policeman who dares to intervene. If there is one about he makes himself scarce. The complaining woman is immediately backed by a crowd of other housewives. They shrilly cry, 'Where will it end? Are we really to be starved to death?'"

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Six-Year-Olds on Payrolls

Strongly recommending enactment of anti-child labor legislation at this session of Congress, the National Child Labor Committee made public recently a report showing that the exploitation of children by greedy employers is increasing.

This increase dates back to the Supreme Court's slaughter of the N.R.A. All of the industrial codes in effect then prohibited child labor. When restrictions were removed, "child labor increased unabated," the committee said.

During the last six months of 1936 there were 48 per cent more children working than had been in industry during the same period in 1935, the committee said.

Worst Offenders

Two of the worst offenders, the committee declared, are the shrimp-packing industry in the Southern Gulf States and the tiff mines in Missouri.

These mine children, committee investigators found, start to work with pick and shovel before they are 10 years of age, or turn heavy windlass cranks from seven to ten hours a day. The average wage is \$1.48 a week per person in a tiff-mining family of six—including both adults and children.

The committee found some "homes" in the tiff-mining region where as many as ten persons were living in one room.

"These conditions would have been almost incredible in the blackest days of child labor in the eighteenth century," said the St. Louis "Times-Star" in a blistering editorial pointing out that the committee's disclosures should "overthrow the defenders of child labor" and lead to the passage of federal legislation prohibiting it.

Incredible Conditions

The committee found almost incredible conditions prevailing in the shrimp industry. Backed up with photographs, the committee's report tells of

6-year-old girls who are required to report for work at 3 a. m.

In addition to receiving only a few cents an hour for their labor, these children work under the most dismal conditions, the committee said.

The sheds where they work are usually unheated, the floors are often wet and slippery with shrimp hulls, and the tiny workers' hands suffer from the effects of penetrating acid given off by the shrimps' heads.

The Louisville "Courier-Journal" reproduced photographs of these child workers under the caption, "Slaves of King Shrimp."

Foreign Students

The University of California's popularity among foreign students seeking education within the United States is strikingly shown by figures compiled by the Institute of International Education, which lists 850 foreign students on the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses of the University.

This foreign student group is larger by far than that attributed by the institute in its eighteenth annual report to any other college or university on its approved list. At the same time the institute has five foreign students under its auspices at the University of California. The only other institution west of the Mississippi at which the institute has placed more than one foreign student is California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, where three are now in residence.

The institute was first organized in 1919 to aid scholars fleeing the Russian revolution in obtaining positions in other countries. It has continued this work with scholars who have been driven from other countries by political and economic changes and has for the past several years been engaged in interchanging students between American and foreign universities.

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San Francisco**Victims Object to P.O. Ban**

With the thriving increase of gambling devices, Barnum's cryptic remark, "A sucker is born every minute," may today be amended to read, "A sucker is born every second."

From the amount of mail the Post Office Department has received criticizing it for the fraud order issued some weeks ago barring the use of the mails to the National Baseball Statistical Bureau of Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., the department officials are doubtless convinced that suckers will be suckers.

The bureau, which was charged by the department with operating an "endless chain" lottery, is one of some fifty schemes of the same general character that have come to light during the past few months, all of which are similar to the 10-cent chain letter craze of a few years ago.

William C. O'Brien, attorney in charge of the fraud section of the Post Office Department, estimated the gross receipts of the National Baseball Statistical Bureau had reached a total of about \$2000 per week, and netted the promoters between \$700 and \$800 per week.

The inference is that the letters received by the Post Office Department criticizing it for issuing the fraud order were from participants in the schemes, or rather the victims, who were being deprived of their so-called "rights" to chance a little to win a lot.

An expert mathematician who testified at the hearing in the Post Office solicitor's office showed up the fallacy of the scheme so conclusively that, it was said, only a hopeless sucker would participate as a player and only a greedy person of corrupt, unsocial tendencies would operate.

What Is the Remedy?

The forbearance of the democracies of the world in the face of gross violations of international law and treaties in the Far East and in Europe, in which they are deeply concerned, cannot be commended too highly. But there is grave danger to democracies and civilization not only in refraining too long from the enforcement of their rights under treaty, but also in failure to maintain those human rights so sacred to mankind and achieved at such great cost to the race.

The restraint which the United States, Great Britain and France have thus far exercised in face of the concerted violation of the Kellogg treaty by Italy and Germany, and the ghastly devastation of property and life in the Far East by Japan would appear to be near the vanishing point.

Moral suasion, the policy of democracies, does not seem to have the slightest effect upon the aggressor nations. This is shown by Hitler's and Mussolini's recent rejection of the French-British demands that foreign volunteers be withdrawn from the Spanish civil war and the refusal of Japan to cease its barbaric activities in China, unprecedented in a thousand years.

This utter callousness toward human life and international treaties is the most remarkable phenomenon of the age. That it should obtain in Japan, which has so recently been brought into contact with Western civilization, can perhaps find expression in two of Europe's nations, one noted for its art and its profession of the Christian religion, and the other for its advanced culture in the sciences, is difficult to understand.

How to combat the prevailing condition in the Far East and in Europe is taxing the best minds. Some claim that for the peaceful nations to resort to war to enforce treaty rights would not only put the world in an inextricable situation, but would quickly destroy all of civilization. Others believe that if Germany, Japan and Italy are permitted to proceed in their present aggressive manner, the governments of the world will again become autocratic and humanity throughout the

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world would become regimented under the crudest despotism ever created.

Many who are aware of all these dangers to civilization favor less drastic means than war. They hold to boycott as a means of bringing the aggressor nations to a peaceful status. This has its dangers, too, for it is possible that such measures would lead to war.

With respect to the Far East situation, the public mind in the United States and Great Britain is becoming more and more awakened to the need for some action which will bring Japan to a realization of her treaty obligations and to cease her stark-mad destruction of human life and property in China.

Economic boycott is favored in Great Britain. Already many British citizens are refusing to buy Japan-made goods. Some of the newspapers and periodicals which have hitherto advocated persuasion and peaceful means are advocating the boycott. Secretary of State Hull is becoming more and more direct and emphatic in his dealings with Japan in the present situation, but he is restricted in his processes by the neutrality act and the peace sentiment in this country. If the economic boycott is to be resorted to as a means of stopping Japan, loans and credit to that country should also be prohibited. As it is, the financial interests of Great Britain and the United States are making loans to banks in both China and Japan.

Certainly it is the peace-loving forces of the world need to act upon some constructive policy to save the world from impending chaos.—Ex.

Injuries in Agriculture

Recent California figures on occupational injuries and deaths in the State from 1932-1936, inclusive, compiled by the Industrial Accident Commission, show that work accidents to agricultural employees—exclusive of the farmers themselves and their families—are of serious proportions. The accident reports for the five-year period show that in agricultural employment there were 45,095 accidents, resulting in 252 deaths.

Without comparable figures of total employment it is, of course, impossible to rate the comparable risks in agricultural employment; but the data show a significant volume of accidents and of resulting deaths. If the California experience is at all typical it provides evidence for the argument that agricultural employees should be covered by the state workmen's compensation laws, says the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

Use of Government Publications

Workers in many states who are concerned to know their rights under the Social Security law will be interested in two recent publications issued by the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C. Publication No. 27, "The Social Security Act: What It Is and What It Does," gives briefly the argument for and the history and major provisions of the unemployment compensation, old-age benefits, public assistance, and public welfare provisions of the act, together with the administrative set-up. Publication No. 14, "Unemployment Compensation: What and Why?" gives in somewhat more detail the reasons for unemployment compensation, what it can and what it cannot do, European experience with unemployment insurance, American union and company experience with unemployment insurance and the major principles of the national act, together with the types of provisions to be found in the state acts.

REGULATION OF STEAM BOILERS

Dismissing an appeal from the Ohio courts in the test case, Eubanks vs. the State of Ohio, the United States Supreme Court upheld the law of that state which requires that owners who operate their own steam boilers of over 30 h. p. be licensed.

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Veteran Labor Leader Tells Experience With Former Dual Movements

C. O. ("Dad") Young, representative of the American Federation of Labor in the Pacific Northwest for more than a third of a century, recently prepared an illuminating statement on the problems which have been met and overcome by the labor movement and those which now confront organized labor. The following is taken from that statement as printed in the Seattle "Labor News."

More than fifty-five years ago the American Federation of Labor was founded upon the principles that the workers alone should band themselves together as bona fide toilers—eliminating all who were not actual toilers—in order that labor alone might have some control over hours, wages and other conditions of employment.

The American Federation of Labor was founded upon the principle of majority rule, and for the advancement of human rights, and was patterned after the principles and purposes of our government. Let it be emphasized that both of these institutions are based upon principles as fundamental as time, as life itself.

For the more than half a century I have been active in the labor movement labor has been confronted with and cursed by destructionists. Their names and numbers are too numerous to mention, yet their object and intent are almost identical.

Mission Was Destructive

Each of these groups of destructionists has attacked and attempted to destroy the American Federation of Labor, from the Haymarket rioters to the C. I. O.

These individuals, being unable to control in a parliamentary convention, set up a dual movement under their control. They do this without even holding a convention or the adoption of rules and regulations.

The participants in the Haymarket riot were zealots imbued with the doctrine of the International Workmen's Association, brought over from Russia by anarchists and nihilists, an early revolutionary movement. The International Workmen's Association secured quite a following and its propaganda is still in use by similar organizations.

Western Federation of Miners

The Western Federation of Miners was organized near the close of the nineteenth century. At first it was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but such affiliation did not suit a great many of the members. The American Federation of Labor was not "progressive" enough to suit, and in particular its non-partisan political policy was denounced by the Western Federation of Miners in convention.

That organization had propaganda merchants who carried the doctrine of partisan politics from local to local and preached it from the house-tops. The Western Federation of Miners, after making futile efforts to secure ratification at the American Federation of Labor conventions of their industrial and political schemes, attempted to secure acceptance of the Socialist party as an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Western Labor Union

The Western Federation of Miners withdrew from the American Federation of Labor. Its members and some other groups in the West then organized the "Western Labor Union," using the argument that the West, far removed from the Eastern labor activities, was not given proper recognition and attention. The Western Labor Union failed to develop any great strength.

Then these Westerners conceived the idea that what was needed was a national labor movement

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in opposition to the American Federation of Labor. There was then organized the "American Labor Union," sponsored mainly by the Western Federation of Miners, which proposed that a national labor movement was needed to promote both partisan political and economic action to replace the non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor. One Daniel McDonald was the leader and president of the American Labor Union, and the organization raised a lot of hell, particularly in the West.

American Labor Union

In 1904 I went to the city of Spokane, under instructions from President Gompers, to organize a Central Council under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. I found already there a central body—a mixed organization with both American Labor Unions and American Federation of Labor unions in affiliation. The same condition prevailed in a State Federation convention held shortly prior to my Spokane visit. Though there was some protest in the convention against the American Labor Union group, they were seated.

When I attempted to organize the central body, I had much opposition; in fact, it took two years to establish an American Federation of Labor Central Labor Council in that city.

Similar conditions existed in other parts of the West. They did not make much headway in the East, but as Grant Hamilton, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, said, they raised a lot of trouble and pulled some very funny union stunts (similar to those being now pulled by the C. I. O.), based on untruths as to membership and falsification of their records, without a blush of shame.

After causing a lot of trouble for the legitimate labor movement the American Labor Union went out of business.

Industrial Workers of World

Then came Daniel DeLeon and Eugene V. Debs, aided by the Western Federation of Miners. They sponsored a "world labor movement" when they organized the Industrial Workers of the World, by which they planned to make a world labor movement based upon industrial unionism. They sought to control both the economic and political field.

Next was the "One Big Union," which was to cap the climax of proposals to revolutionize the world. Many unsuspecting persons followed that lead without realizing the full meaning of the program.

"One Big Union"

The "One Big Union" scheme did not make great headway in the United States, but almost wrecked the labor movement in Canada. It was aided and abetted by a number of Canadians who resented the international aspect of the American Federation of Labor, and were ready to take advantage of any move destined to weaken the American Federation of Labor and the Canadian Labor Congress, loyal to and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The followers of all these various movements have now rallied to the C. I. O.

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of Labor to organize such workers, and criticizes the policies of the American Federation of Labor in its organization campaigns as having failed to accomplish permanent results—all of which statements are untrue. The C. I. O. has made extravagant claims as to the number of members gained and has taken a great deal of credit for its organization work.

What Would Have Happened?

Under the impetus given by recent legislation establishing the right to organize and bargain collectively, we are wondering what would have happened if those who have seceded from the American Federation of Labor had remained loyal and accepted majority rule as expressed in the conventions at San Francisco and at Atlanta.

In the early years of his labor activity this writer was lured into the camp of the International Workmen's Association. When he discovered the revolutionary program every bit of his Americanism asserted itself, and from that time (1887) he has fought all such elements and will continue to fight them as long as he has breath to make his voice heard.

Right to Make Mistakes

Samuel Gompers was asked, "Does not labor make many mistakes?" He replied: "Yes, labor makes mistakes like all other human institutions; but I would not take from labor the right to make mistakes; for who has greater excuse for the mistakes they make than those whose backs have been bent for centuries?"

He who would deny us the right to make mistakes would establish slavery and dictatorship.

THE DESIGNING NEIGHBOR

Mother—I don't think the man upstairs likes Johnnie to play on his drum. Father—Why? Mother—Well, this afternoon he gave Johnnie a knife and asked him if he knew what was inside the drum.—"West Point Pointer."

Hour Limit for Horses

A state where the right of the legislature to establish maximum hours for workers in industry has recently been challenged has had for nearly a quarter of a century a statute that makes it unlawful for any person to lead, drive, ride or work or cause or permit any other person to lead, drive, ride or work any horse, mare, mule, ex, or any other animal, whether belonging to himself or in his possession or control, for more than a specified number of hours in any twenty-four-hour period, nor for more than a specified number of hours per week.—Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

Valedictory

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We did not live. And when we meet again
Pray God a king may stand, his banners flung
Proudly in air—no broken sword, no pain.
Star severs now from star. Then let us go
As planets go, unknowing, all our light,
Our fire hurled by a higher will, and so
Drowned witlessly in everlasting night.
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Clutching the lily's wrist, but where the brawl
Waxed fierce a blade unshattered yet, a sun
Unset. And when the grass is green and all
Our dreams come trooping back, think in that sky
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Use of Older Workers

An illustration of possibilities in the use of older workers through intelligent management policy comes, by merest chance, from a federal government agency. There has been no publicity on the experience, although those responsible have gladly told their story as a contribution to the question of the employment of older workers.

This particular government agency faced the problem of planning for several heavy jobs with a staff whose average age was considerably above 45. Furthermore, the services performed by that agency were such that it must always face certain peak loads of work requiring high pressure performance all down the line of employment and, in so far as the work could be staggered, demanding facility on the part of employees to shift from one job to another. The allotted quota of employees was largely filled with long-time employees under civil service appointment, retirement, from that service under the law being optional at 68 and compulsory at 70 years of age.

In this government agency there was one unit where the work was practically uniform from year to year and throughout the year. Into this unit were shifted the older employees, under an experienced supervisor—until the average age in that unit, in spite of the supervisor and a handful of young assistants, rose to 55. The work was technical and important. The staff was not enlarged to compensate for its "graveyard squad," as some of the other units dubbed it; in fact, many of the older workers had earned high rating for their jobs, so that their salaries filled the budget and they occupied many of the higher paid positions allowed the unit.

After the shift this unit turned out more work than ever before. The workers got together and discussed the task of the unit, contributed suggestions, and developed an esprit de corps that animated the entire unit.

The reasons are attributed partly to the potentialities of those older workers and partly to the philosophy of the management. The significant elements as outlined in that philosophy were (1) that management itself must see and thoroughly understand the entire work to be done; (2) that management must understand the workers as human beings, ready and eager to express themselves in their work, if the conditions are half-way favorable to their doing so; (3) that it should allocate workers discriminately, according to their capacities and the functions to be performed; (4) that, like management, the workers want to see the whole job and their part in it; (5) that in order for management and workers to see their job as a whole and eye to eye, the manager must confer regularly, and at least weekly, with those directly under him; that the group with whom he confers must likewise confer with those whom they supervise, and so on down the line, to the supervisor of those who do not in turn supervise—and that, throughout, there must be frank and open discussion of the job and how to do it, so that experience and understanding can be integrated to the objectives of the organization.

The results have been conspicuously successful with this group of older workers. Those in charge believe that equally good results could be achieved with young workers, or with any age group.—Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

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Social Security Plan Makes Major Advances, Says Board Chairman

Nation-wide operation of the Social Security Act has been achieved in 1937 for the first time, according to a year-end statement issued by Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board. "It is no longer necessary," he declared, "to discuss the act in terms of its promises. Today the Social Security Board is able to report on nationwide achievements in public assistance to the needy, old-age insurance, and unemployment compensation."

In summarizing the year's progress, Mr. Altmeyer stated that more than 36,000,000 wage earners now have social security accounts under the old-age insurance program; it is estimated that approximately 21,000,000 workers are employed in jobs covered by the approved unemployment compensation laws of all the states, and over 2,100,000 of the needy—the aged, the blind, and dependent children—are receiving regular allowances from federal, state and local funds in every state but one. Among other outstanding developments, he cited particularly the Supreme Court decision, handed down on May 24, 1937, upholding the constitutionality of the act's social insurance provisions, and the preparation for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits beginning in January, 1938, in twenty-one states, and the District of Columbia.

In addition to these major advances in the programs administered by the Social Security Board Altmeyer noted that the five parts of the act directed by other government agencies—public health, vocational rehabilitation, and three child-welfare services—are also in effect on a substantially national basis. He pointed out that much of the credit for the rapid development of the Social Security Act in the less than two years since it became effective, in February, 1936, is due the states, since they must both initiate and administer all programs except old-age insurance.

State Plans Approved in 1937

Comparing public-assistance operations under the act for the current month with those for December, 1936, Altmeyer said:

"The number of the needy being aided under the three public-assistance provisions has increased by nearly 700,000 during the past twelve months. This is due in part to the fact that thirty-three new state public-assistance plans have been approved during the year, and in part to the fact that practically all the participating states have been able to extend aid to more individuals. It is particularly worth noting that during the past year aid to the blind and aid to dependent children have begun to make up their initial lag, as compared to old-age assistance. Thirty-seven states now have approved plans for all three programs, as against only twenty-four a year ago. In December, 1936, 1,104,000 needy old people were aided under forty-two approved state plans; about 1,551,000 are now being aided in forty-seven states, two territories and the District of Columbia, according to December estimates based on reports for past months. Approved state plans for aid to the blind increased from twenty-eight to forty during the same period, and the number aided from under 29,000 to more than 44,000. Aid to dependent children has, however, shown the most substantial gain. Whereas, in December, 1936, less than 280,000 children were receiving assistance in the twenty-seven states with approved plans, today over 514,000 are being aided in forty states; this represents an increase of almost 85 per cent within the year.

"The average monthly payments for old-age assistance and aid to the blind increased in spite of the larger number receiving aid. In October,

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1937, the last month for which reports are available, these averages stood at about \$19 and \$25.80 respectively. The average payment for aid to dependent children had increased from \$27 per family in December, 1936, to \$31 in October, 1937. The coming year will, we trust, see further development in public assistance. In particular we hope that the recent advances in aiding dependent children will be continued until assistance to these needy young people is at least as adequate as that to the needy aged and blind."

Applications for Old-Age Insurance

Turning to old-age insurance, Altmeyer pointed out that "until January 1, 1937, the effective date of this program, no such system had ever existed in this country. Preliminary steps were, however, well under way during the latter part of 1936. Applications for social security account numbers began late in November; and with the very efficient co-operation of the Post Office Department, over 17,200,000 had been received by December 31, 1936. Some 19,300,000 applications have come in since. An account has already been set up for each one of these 36,000,000 applicants, in which is being recorded each individual's wages since January 1, 1937. Lump-sum payments at the rate of approximately 680 a day are now being made to eligible workers who have reached 65 since the program went into effect and to the relatives of those who have died since that time. Undoubtedly this number will continue to increase as more persons become familiar with their rights under this insurance system. Regular monthly benefits are scheduled to begin in 1942."

Unemployment Compensation Programs

"Nation wide provision for unemployment compensation within the year," Altmeyer continued, "is perhaps even more significant, since it depends on state action. With the enactment of twenty state unemployment compensation laws during the last six weeks of 1936, thirty-six states had made provision for this second form of social insurance by January 1, 1937. By July every state and territory had enacted an unemployment compensation law, and every law has now been approved by the Social Security Board. About two-thirds of the nation's wage earners are covered by these fifty-one laws."

"Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia started paying unemployment compensation benefits soon after the first of January. Wisconsin, the only state to pass such a law before the Social Security bill was under consideration by Congress, has been paying benefits since 1936; and eight additional states are scheduled to begin benefit payments later in 1938, making thirty-one in all to pay benefits during the coming year. Before the end of 1939 all the rest will follow suit. Thus, this year may be welcomed as one in which the majority of the states will first be enabled, under a systematic and permanent plan, to provide some measure of financial support for those who lose their jobs through no fault of their own."

Benefits As a Matter of Right

Workers earn their right to unemployment benefits, which, like other insurance benefits, are payable regardless of need. Altmeyer stressed the stabilizing effect of job insurance as "of utmost importance not only to workers but also to business and to the country as a whole. Although payments are usually about half the normal wage and are limited to a definite period, they will help to tide the worker over until he finds another job. Industry needs each man and woman who works for it, not only as a worker but as a consumer. The continuing and increasing distribution of unemployment benefits should help immeasurably to sustain purchasing power. But it should not be assumed that it will take care of the unemployment relief problem this winter or in the near future. While job insurance already is in motion, it will take time for this great undertaking to get fully under way."

Altmeyer reported that on December 1, 1937,

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the funds standing to the credit of the twenty-three states which will be paying unemployment compensation benefits in January amounted to more than \$400,000,000; and that those credited to the thirty-one states to pay benefits before the close of 1938 came to nearly \$500,000,000.

Safe Investment of Funds

He reported also that the total amount of federal funds appropriated to the old-age reserve account now comes to some \$600,000,000. Benefits under these two insurance programs are being paid from special accounts in the United States Treasury, the unemployment trust fund and the old-age reserve account, respectively. He called attention to the fact that these funds may be expended only for the specific purpose for which each is intended and that "the law requires all social insurance funds to be invested in government obligations, the safest investment in the world. Workers can thus be sure their benefits will be paid when due."

Concluding his review of the year, Altmeyer stated that accomplishments during 1937 give assurance that greater progress will be made in the future. "The Social Security Act in its present form," he said, "is far from perfect or final; it will undoubtedly be improved and extended as we learn from experience. But by 1938 there can be no question that the American people have set their faces in the direction they propose to go. Nothing can stop their advance toward social security for themselves and for their children."

STUDIES OF INDUSTRIAL POISONS

In response to inquiries into the possible effects of trichlorethylene, the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the New York Industrial Commission reports that an extensive investigation of the subject is under way. The compound is widely used in this country for degreasing purposes in the metal industry, in the dry cleaning of fabrics, as a solvent for lacquers and as an insecticide. Yet American records on industrial poisoning, unlike those of Europe, do not show cases of poisoning from trichlorethylene, either because cases have not occurred or because those that have occurred have not been reported. Tentative findings on three cases are given in the November issue of the "Industrial Bulletin," published by the New York State Department of Labor.

SUFFRAGE IN VIRGIN ISLANDS

Under the organic act for the Virgin Islands universal suffrage was accorded the people of those islands beginning January 1, 1938. Preparations for the exercise of this right are now completed, according to a statement made by Governor Lawrence W. B. Cramer in his annual report to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. In addition to his review of the economic conditions of the people and recommendations for improving their welfare, Governor Cramer refers to some historic documents pertaining to the story of Alexander Hamilton's life in the Virgin Islands, and information concerning his antecedents, which were disclosed during the federal archives surveys in those islands.

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Large Buyers Banning Purchase of Japanese Manufactured Products

Some of the largest buyers in the United States are publicly announcing their retirement from the Japanese market due to the great wave of indignation from their customers against Japan's "undeclared war" in China. This buyers' action has been particularly noted in statements made in news dispatches by managers of the so-called limited price stores. While some deceptions, intended to aid in getting rid of stocks well known to have been purchased prior to inauguration of the boycott, and some subterfuges have been exposed, there is an evident intention to heed the national sentiment.

Plans of Doubtful Value

Various organizations and committees—some sincere but misguided, others suspiciously bordering on the mercenary—are springing up throughout the country in support of the boycott. The misguided ones are those whose advocacy of certain plans will injure American workers and industries to a much greater degree than they will injure Japan. The ones open to at least some suspicion as to possible background are those advocating the substitution of articles manufactured from raw material other than that coming from Japan. Labor knows the source of some of these raw materials proposed for substitution, knows by whom they are controlled, and is not supporting the destruction of one industry to make room for another, however lofty the present declared intentions of some of the latter's proponents.

The boycott of Japanese manufactured products advocated by both the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. does not include, and purposely exempted, the boycott of raw materials from Japan. Any such advocacy is coming from self-appointed individuals and organizations and is without official union sanction.

Silk Industry in America

Specifically, with reference to a proposed boycott on silk products—dresses, hosiery and other wearing apparel—it is again pointed out that the American silk industry depends for its very existence upon raw silk which is produced in Japan, China, Italy, and to a lesser extent in other foreign countries. Last year from raw silk imported from Japan the United States manufactured finished goods with a retail sales value of nearly \$580,000,000. In American industries which use silk there is an investment of more than a half billion dollars. These industries employ more than 250,000 workers and are estimated to give employment to a further equal number engaged in transportation, distributing, merchandising and other related industries.

Labor Bodies Were Cautious

Neither of the two labor bodies was willing to tolerate a boycott that would add to unemployment in the United States and to the trade balance problem of our own government.

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practical aid which union labor advocates extending to the movement, in the following paragraph is a list of articles that an intending purchaser should closely examine for evidence of Japanese manufacture. It should be plainly understood that these articles, as such, are not being boycotted, for many of them are made in our own country and there is no intention to in any manner injure sale of the latter kind. Unlike wearing apparel and numerous other articles of merchandise, practically none of the articles in the list ever bear the union label—which emblem is always the customer's guarantee against not only Japanese products but all below-standard working conditions—hence it is only the vigilance of the customer desiring to show resentment at Japanese military aggression that will give protection when making purchases at this time. Watch for "Made in Japan" when buying:

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Canned crab meat, tuna fish and salmon; tea (Japan is said to supply 80 per cent of our green tea and 10 per cent of our black); electric light bulbs, in lower prices; green and red chip roping decorations; rag rugs; pearls (cultured, and cheaper imitation); toys (inexpensive mechanical and celluloid kinds, and toy musical instruments); chinaware (in cheap gift shops); brooms (made of rice straw), buy those made of broom corn; bamboo articles (pennant canes, gift baskets, pet baskets, porch screens); cheaper varieties of celluloid combs; flags, of all nations; sun glasses (those sold for 20 cents or less); mink furs (Japanese mink is lighter in color than American or Canadian); umbrellas (wooden handles are imported from Japan—handles of other materials can be had); magnifying glasses and small mirrors (less expensive types); light-weight worsted gloves—ask for a domestic make; low-priced zippers—domestic-made ones can be purchased; painted wooden articles (coasters, small boxes, trays); matches (with colored stems). Again, let it be emphasized, look for the "Made in Japan" labels on the above-mentioned articles, their wrappers or containers—such merchandise is NOT being boycotted unless manufactured in Japan.

An Associated Press dispatch from Tokio announces that Japanese labor, "swinging far to the right under influence of wartime patriotism," will cease celebrating May 1, observed in some countries as the international labor holiday, and will henceforth celebrate the legendary foundation of the Japanese Empire, in 660 B. C., which falls on February 11 and is also the national holiday. It was further stated that May 1 had lost favor due to its connection with the present Russian regime.

Automobile Workers' Finances Hit By Slump in Products of Factories

Weekly output of the automobile industry has dropped nearly 10,000 units below that of the paralyzing strike period a year ago, when nearly all General Motors assembly lines were idle, says a Detroit dispatch.

An estimate that 200,000 United Automobile Workers' members were without work was made by Richard T. Leonard, union welfare director, in announcing plans for a mass demonstration in Detroit's Cadillac Square February 4 to protest against "wholesale layoffs."

Loss of revenue because of dwindling new car demand, currently worrying automobile manufacturers, also has posed a financial problem for the C. I. O.-affiliated United Automobile Workers of America.

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Labor Board Issues Order for Hearing on Coast Dock Disputes

The National Labor Relations Board this week issued an order which has been interpreted as claiming exclusive jurisdiction for that body in the controversy between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. adherents in the Longshoremen over docks on the Pacific Coast.

The Board ordered that separate representation proceedings which have been pending in San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Ventura and San Pedro be consolidated and that this hearing, with Mrs. Alice M. Rosseter, local regional director, in charge, be held on February 14.

It is stated that evidence will be sought at the hearing as to operation of the hiring halls and other facts surrounding employment of longshoremen.

A copy of the order was also issued to Superior Judge Schmidt of Los Angeles, before whom arguments were to be heard this week on a rehearing of the order whereby a receiver was named for the San Pedro local of longshoremen. It was against this order that a gathering of C. I. O. longshoremen held a protest meeting in the Wilmington bowl last week, and which meeting was addressed by Harry Bridges.

On the request of Almon E. Roth, president of the local Waterfront Employers' Association, Secretary of Labor Perkins had, previous to issuance of the above-mentioned order, appointed Prof. E. B. Dickinson as special arbitrator between the employers and the longshoremen. The appointee is dean of the law school at the University of

California. The procedure was in accord with terms of the existing agreement where the union and the employers find themselves unable to reach a decision on disputed points in the contract.

According to the announcement of Mr. Roth, arbitration was invoked to decide the cases of individual longshoremen "who have been working on the San Francisco docks until recently, who have been denied employment at the joint dispatching hall and have made a formal application to the labor relations committee that they be dispatched for work."

Declares Opposition to Labor Political Group

Denouncing Labor's Non-Partisan League as "a ventriloquist's dummy for C. I. O. leaders," President Green of the American Federation of Labor this week submitted to the executive council of the Federation a report in which he recommended:

That A. F. of L. state federations, city central bodies and local organizations which may have become affiliated with the League be directed to withdraw; that such organizations and their individual members be urged to cease making financial contributions to the League; and that co-ordinated efforts be undertaken by officials of the A. F. of L. and its affiliates to examine qualifications of candidates for public office indorsed by the League or any of its subsidiary groups to the end of marshalling effective opposition against any of such candidates found lacking proper qualifications for the public offices which they seek.

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Mooney Case Is Again Before Supreme Court

For the second time an appeal of Thomas J. Mooney to be delivered from the life sentence he is now serving for alleged participation in the Preparedness Day bombing was placed before the Supreme Court of the United States last week.

The present appeal is in the form of a petition, presented by Attorneys Walsh, Finerty and Davis, asking a review of a decision by the California Supreme Court denying to Mooney a writ of habeas corpus, in which decision are alleged to be twenty-eight errors.

Washington news dispatches this week stated a drive is being made by Representative Burdick of North Dakota to get signatures for a petition the object of which is to bring from committee to the floor of the House a resolution memorializing the Governor of California to pardon Mooney. The resolution was originally introduced by Representative O'Connell of Montana. Thus far twenty-eight signatures were reported to have been secured to the discharge petition of the necessary 218. Representative Burdick sent members of Congress a 22-page brief giving data on the case.

Dreamland Six-Day Bicycle Race Will Be Serviced by Union Crew

Local B-18, International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees, represented by Al Maass, president, and Bill Sutherland, business manager, successfully reached an agreement this week with Eddie Saunders, promoter of the six-day bicycle race to be held at Dreamland, whereby the cashiers, doormen and ushers are to be supplied by the local.

Rapid strides are being made by Local B-18, which in the past few weeks has covered the ticket-selling and ticket-taking at the President's Birthday ball, the Butchers' ball, the Bartenders' ball and other events in the entertainment field. A feature of which the local is proud is the fact that its members are bonded, a guarantee against shortages.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The United States District Court at Indianapolis, on July 8, 1931, in dismissing the ancillary bill of complaint of Walter P. Weisman, James F. Carr and Munro Roberts against the I. T. U. executive committee, stated in part: "There was one other craft, the news writers, who formed a trade district union and withdrew from the I. T. U. *** but two of its unions refused to withdraw and continued to be and now are still members of the I. T. U., paying per capita and assessments and entitled to and receiving its benefits." The court's decision in this case may be of interest to members who voted against withdrawal from the I. T. U. at the January 12 referendum—especially "outlaw" unions, namely, Boston, Milwaukee, Toronto, Pittsburgh and San Francisco. Their total vote was 52 in favor to 462 against withdrawal from the I. T. U., or a majority of 410 votes. The vote of M. T. D. U. unions at hand shows a decided split on the proposition. Though Chicago was suspended and Los Angeles withdrew from the M. T. D. U. at the Louisville convention, their delegates joined the M. T. D. U. forces by signing a petition to the I. T. U. convention favoring withdrawal from the I. T. U., same being done by "outlaw" delegates, so far as learned, without official sanction of their unions. But between October, 1927, and September, 1937, what happened between certain members of the Chicago union and members of the M. T. D. U., that is, their official cliques?

In October, 1927, a circular issued by a Chicago Mailers' Union committee said in part:

"The Chicago Mailers' Union, by a roll call vote of 62 to 1, at a regular meeting October 10, 1927, voted 'yes' to indorse a proposition to dissolve the M. T. D. U.

"Among the reasons given are *** you will be starting mailer unions on a new era of life *** you will be joining together two great unions (I. T. U., Chicago) *** bringing harmony where strife has existed *** if you will only stop and think. Common sense will tell you that the I. T. U. has never tried to do harm to the mailers *** you will be combining two organizations (printers, mailers) that will grow stronger physically and financially, and not have to depend on the promises of a mythical organization (M. T. D. U.) by certain members of our union *** you will lose nothing. You will gain all. *** Shall we be controlled by a few who have made themselves perpetual officers? *** Brothers, is this not conclusive evidence that we have not been unjustly treated by the I. T. U. as we are led to believe? Have all the officials of the I. T. U. been condemned by the members

of our organization, or only a certain few? Stop! Think! Vote 'yes' on proposition No. 1—'yes' on the other five!"

Andy Giacola, president of the Chicago union, speaking at the M. T. D. U. convention, Louisville, 1927, said in part: "Now, as to how far we want to go financially, we are going to wait and be judged by your vote to withdraw, and when you do that we will come into the M. T. D. U. or the international *** we are willing to come into the M. T. D. U. regardless of the outcome and pay our assessments, whatever the executive board levies."

Portland Mailers' Union voted 7 in favor to 43 against withdrawal from the I. T. U.

Furniture Workers Will Arbitrate Following Failure of Negotiations

Prof. A. M. Kidd of the University of California Law School has been named chairman of the board of arbitration to settle controversial points on working conditions and wages between Furniture Workers No. 1541 and their employers in the mattress and bedding factories.

The union has named Roy Phaelen and John Oddone as board members, and A. P. Brewer and Leo Simon were named by the employers. While thirteen plants are directly concerned in the proceedings, it is understood that other companies engaged in the industry will abide by the board's findings.

Following a prolonged strike last year, union conditions and the forty-hour week were granted. Negotiations on other disputed points have since continued without an agreement being reached, and these will now go before the board.

EXAMINATIONS FOR LIBRARIAN

Announcement is made of a competitive examination for positions in the San Francisco public library, applications for which will be received until February 11. Qualifications include a local residence for one year, a university or college bachelor's degree, and one year's graduate study or experience. Thirty-five years is the maximum age for applicants.

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Radio in Agreement to Employ More Musicians

All of the 518 radio stations throughout the United States will in future employ more union musicians and will limit radio broadcasting, according to an announcement from Chicago by James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians in that city.

Signing of the contract was said to mean the addition of over \$2,000,000 to the pay checks of the musicians. The radio agreement is based on licensing of companies making musical recordings for broadcasting. Under terms of the pact, which runs for two years, the companies will decline to deal with radio stations that refuse to hire musicians during periods when records are being broadcast. It was estimated that one hundred and fifty stations in the United States and Canada will now employ musicians for the first time. The stations involved have agreed not to reduce amounts paid musicians, even if they broadcast only a small number of recordings.

The subject of the use of these recordings, or "canned music," became particularly acute some months ago when the powerful American Federation of Musicians threatened drastic action for the protection of their members against its inroads in the radio field.

In the Chicago announcement by Petrillo he stated that, having now won considerable of the union demands in the broadcasting field, "Hollywood is next," and that the Federation will seek to place orchestras in every motion picture theater throughout the nation.

Perhaps a fact of striking economic significance not generally known was disclosed by the union official when he said: "Sound films since their invention have taken the place of 22,000 musicians formerly employed in theaters. In the past few years, instead of men and women working in the theaters, about 300 men in Hollywood are doing this entire job."

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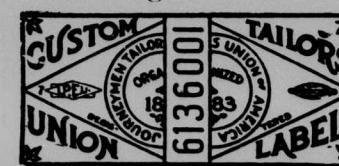
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Run o' the Hook

By GEORGE S. HOLLIS

President Typographical Union No. 21

Although they had to buck the business recession most of the way through the negotiations, a number of typographical unions have emerged from dickering with their employers with substantial increases in pay and other gains, including Portland, Ore., El Paso, Tex., and Indianapolis, Ind. A strike against three daily papers in Portland was terminated when the union voted to accept an increase offered by the publishers which brought the scale up to \$9 for day work and \$9.50 for night work for a seven and one-half hour shift. Through the settlement the printers secured the right to reopen the disputed points at any time up to July 1, 1938, for arbitration. The net wage increase approximated 45 cents a day. At a recent special meeting El Paso Union voted to accept an offer of the publishers of two daily newspapers which called for an increase of 5 cents an hour, retroactive to October 1, 1937, at which date the old scale expired. The new contract is for two years. It can be opened each year, however, but only on wages and hours. About 300 members of Indianapolis Typographical Union employed in commercial printing shops have gained a wage increase of 7½ cents an hour in a new agreement negotiated with the closed shop division of the Indianapolis Typothetae. The settlement was arrived at by arbitration and was made retroactive to November 1. The eight-hour day and forty-hour work-week were retained, with time and one-half

for overtime and double time for work performed on Sundays and holidays. The agreement continues in effect until November 1, 1938. According to a news service, the new scale will place the pay of Indianapolis printers on a basis comparable to the wages prevailing within a 300 mile radius of Indianapolis, such as Toledo, Dayton, Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio.

The Brown & Bigelow plant in St. Paul, which does a nation-wide business, has signed a contract with the Typographical Union. It has been non-union for many years.

Charlie Gallagher and Johnny McCoy of the "Daily Pacific Racing Form," Los Angeles, have returned to the southern metropolis after a brief sojourn in San Francisco. They reported the state of trade in Los Angeles is none too alluring.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

A feast in December and a famine in January. That phrase most aptly describes the condition of work in this chapel during the past two months. Plenty of work to keep all the regulars humpin', but hardly enough extra work to keep all the subs going the past month.

Ray Carpenter, official disturber and playboy of the chapel, was smitten a mighty wallop when Dame Nature temporarily dispossessed "Carp" of his raucous voice. 'Twas a sad blow to "Carp" to be deprived of his one and only heckling asset. At any rate, "Carp" is o. k. now, but, as Andy Cuthbertson puts it: "How long, oh Lord, how long?"

Ere this issue of the Labor Clarion reaches the members "Shopping News" will have inaugurated a motorcycle copy delivery service between the Oakland office and the San Francisco office. Three-wheel machines will speed copy and cuts to the mechanical department, thereby saving approximately forty minutes in time with each trip.

S. P. ("Jack") Woollen has left his situation as machinist-operator, being replaced by Carl Groth. Woollen fell heir to the job here when Jack Daig-

neault left to enter the ranks of the Mergenthalers' traveling machinists. Daigneault, incidentally, recently returned from Honolulu, where he installed some new Linotypes and serviced others.

Andy Cuthbertson recently had his teeth extracted, and such was the efficiency of the present-day method that Andy lost little or no time from work. Andy's just aching to tackle a big, juicy steak.

Howard Smith's wife recently underwent an appendectomy. At this writing the lady is home from the hospital and doing very well.

Mack Ward likes early vacations, so he plans to start out around the first week of May. This will officially open the vacation season for composing room members, and, owing to the number of those entitled to vacations with pay, the season will extend to October.

Bill Gooler likes to keep his young son interested in something worth while. Accordingly Bill has started the offspring on a stamp collection. Bill has enlisted the aid of his friends in this worthy undertaking and will be thankful, no doubt, if other friends will forward some of their surplus stamps to the youngster.

Charley Wilson, junior apprentice, acting on a hunch, took a flyer on a nag named "Uncle Mitch." The nag ran second. This burns us up, for we consider the nag mis-named; no "Mitch," to our knowledge, ever ran second in any race. The Irish are always out in front.

"Pat" Pattison is checking up that Bureau of Education at Indianapolis. Pat is determined to find out to his own satisfaction how much or how little they know back there. "Pat," one of the finest fellows in the game, and a topnotch workman, is again a student of the I. T. U. course, checking up on display, proofreading, etc.

CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

The State Personnel Board has scheduled examinations for the following positions, applications for which must be filed by Friday of next week, February 11; Editorial assistant, Department of Education, \$205 a month; housing inspector, \$215; lithographic offset pressman, prevailing wage rate; switchman, prevailing rate; assistant institution orchardman, \$100; railroad yard checker, prevailing rate. Detailed information and application blanks can be had from the Board office in the State Building, San Francisco.

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Memory of Furuseth Honored at Service

A large gathering of members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and other friends of Andrew Furuseth, who passed away on January 22, paid tribute to his memory last Sunday afternoon at memorial services arranged by the Sailors' Union and presided over by Harry Lundeberg, secretary of the organization.

John S. Dunnigan, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, told of his long acquaintanceship with Furuseth and his opportunity for intimate observation, while acting as a Washington newspaper correspondent, of the unselfish and sacrificing devotion to the cause of labor by the noted union leader.

Honored Son of His People

Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy, speaking at some length, traced the history of the Vikings, ancestors of the race that had produced Furuseth, who had proven so shining an example of the characteristics generally associated with the men and women of the barren northland. Into the life of California, also pioneered by a people noted for hardihood, perseverance under difficulties and the teachings of Christianity, had come the brave labor leader who throughout a long life had upheld every tradition and principle of his adopted country. The speaker told of his more than thirty years' familiarity with the public life of "Andy," especially recalling his appearance with the late Father Yorke at meetings in the old Metropolitan Temple in the exciting days of 1901, and stressed the characteristics of the deceased that should be emulated by his successors.

Aged Comrade Speaks

Two other acquaintances of Furuseth gave brief eulogies. These were Nicholas Jortall, aged 79, who was a charter member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and Eugene Burke, secretary of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association. The memorial was concluded by Burke's reading of the commitment used in burials at sea.

It was stated during the service that a suggestion has already been made for the erection of a memorial to Furuseth on the San Francisco waterfront and that if permission can be obtained from the authorities having charge of a proposed site local sailors will sponsor the movement.

An anonymous friend to whom the "Grand Old Man of the Sea" had expressed the wish that his

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ashes be scattered upon the Atlantic Ocean has thus interpreted that request:

Fulfillment

"When I am dead—
Then take my ashes far from shore
And scatter them upon the waves;
For I have loved the restless sea,
And all the years of life I've known
Were ever lashed by storm and swept
By lightning flame and driving hail;
And I, at close of day, would sleep
Where all God's wildest storms of Earth
Shall thunder requiems for me—
When I am dead."

COMMISSION WILL HEAR PROTEST

The Public Utilities Commission of San Francisco has informed President Henry S. Foley of Street Railway Carmen's Division No. 518 that it will consider, on February 14, the union's protest against the drastic curtailment in Municipal Railway service made on January 10 and which involved the livelihood of thirty-six members of the union. Utilities Manager Cahill this week expressed his willingness to discuss the question with union officials, and also expects to have completed a survey of the railway receipts in time for presentation to the commission at the time of its announced hearing.

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Report on Picketing

An exhaustive report on the subject of picketing, together with recommendations for its proper regulation by the unions themselves as represented in central bodies was presented to the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening by a committee which has had the subject under consideration for several weeks.

The Council ordered that the recommendations of the committee be printed and a copy sent to each affiliated union and that further action upon the report and its proposals be postponed for one month to a regular meeting at which it will be a special order of business.

OAKLAND EARLY CLOSING LAW

City officials of Oakland have asked police not to attempt to enforce the recently-enacted food store closing ordinance until the legality of the law has been tested by the State Supreme Court. The law was to go into effect last week, but one store owner obtained a temporary restraining order against the city. Thereupon Chief Wallman ordered all policemen not to attempt to enforce the law.

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100% AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, January 28, 1938

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Bartenders No. 41, William G. Walsh vice Zagerman; Butchers No. 115, Richard Brugge vice Joe Bellanti; Butchers No. 508, James Finn, additional; Candy Workers, Horace Waughman, William Warren, Jack Ziegler; Civil Service Maintenance Building Service Employees No. 66, B. L. Slesinger, F. J. Charcho, Maurice Bride, Joseph Lynch, John F. McGuire; International Association of Fire Fighters No. 541, Joseph O'Neill vice Lawrence Dolan; Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 19816, Lee Baer, Mary Butler, Jack Henry, additional; Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, Steve Gilligan, Carl Barnes, Charlie Brown, Thomas P. Kennedy, Carl Sutter, Tommy Morrison, Jack Sullivan, Fred J. Wettstein; Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, Al Bellante vice Charles Higgins; Street Railway Employees, Division 518, Ray Young vice J. Ledgett; Street Railway Employees, Division 1004, P. Z. Hays, E. A. England, Daniel Mullins, J. F. Gallagher, D. C. Wagers, A. J. Roberts, S. W. Douglas, Henry Noll, H. G. Paul, George Bernstein; Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen, E. Snyder vice Hugo Ernst. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: American Federation of Labor, circular letter, advocating unions to join the Workers' Education Bureau, at \$10 a month, address Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary, 1440 Broadway, New York City; minutes San Francisco Building and Construction Council; from A. F. of L., information that the affiliated membership on January 1, 1938, was 3,458,885, a gain of 1,028,830 over average membership of fiscal year ending August 31, 1936; Bookbinders and Bindery Women, stating they are on record against seating a longshore delegate in opposition to the C. I. O. longshoremen; Foster & Kleiser Company, stating they are assisting the President's Ball by distributing sixty-six posters advertising

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Packing Corporation.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness avenue.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Howard Automobile Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Pacific Sheet Metal Company, 1129 Howard.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Western Sheet Metal Works, 1911 Mission.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

the ball; advertising and organizing literature in behalf of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Mailers' Union, approving the boycott against Japanese products; similar letter from Operating Engineers No. 64; likewise, the Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410; Sailors' Union, inviting trade union members to attend their exercises in memory of Andrew Furuseth.

Referred to Executive Committee: Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 418 of Los Angeles, asking for boycott against Raulli's Sunland Cracker and Macaroni Company and the Cal-Ray Cookie and Cracker Company; Candy and Confectionery Union of San Francisco, urging the Labor Council to indorse and affiliate with the San Francisco Trade Union Unemployment Council; Casket Workers No. 94, asking for strike sanction; Local, Joint Board Culinary Workers, application for boycott again Pig 'n' Whistle and Haas candy stores, also requesting action against Fawn Cafe and other places operated by LaFerne; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, complaint against Richmond-San Rafael Ferry and Transportation Company; Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers, complaint against Nason Paint Company; Pharmacists' Union, complaint against Dante Hospital; resolution indorsing San Francisco Labor Unions' Unemployed Council; resolution presented by Street Railway Employees, Division 1004, calling for acquisition by the city of Market Street Railway; resolution of Los Angeles Central Labor Council urging investigation of charges of extortion and racketeering by federal authorities in Los Angeles.

Referred to Officers: From Matthew O. Tolbriner, relative to A. F. of L. relations with Contra Costa Labor Council; Board of Prison Terms and Paroles of the State of California, relative to case of Gordon Hitchens, convicted by Judge Lazarus to serve an indeterminate sentence of not exceeding ten years; from Secretary J. F. Coughlan of Technical Engineers, asking to be informed of time set for considering salary adjustments in Park Commission budget; United Bituminous Enamelers and Allied Crafts, requesting their affiliation with this Council be canceled because of their affiliation with Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers; Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees, urging aid and support in securing certain increases of salaries for janitors in city departments.

Referred to Label Section: Boycott circular of Molders' Union No. 164 against Dixie Stove Company unfair stoves.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Apartment Janitors, circular letter to unions requesting their indorsement of the new union and its fight against slavish conditions of employment; circular letter of the American Federation of Labor regarding actions of the convention in behalf of various organizations.

Resolutions "In Memoriam—Andrew Furuseth" adopted by the Council, the delegates standing in silence for one minute:

"Whereas, This Council has been immeasurably shocked and grieved to learn of the death of Andrew Furuseth, for many years a delegate to this Council who took a prominent part in elevating organized labor to its present strength and influence in this city; and

"Whereas, During the course of his long, useful and unselfish life he was instrumental in abolishing evils in maritime employment that had existed for centuries, and procuring recognition for marine workers which placed them in the category of free labor instead of practical slaves to their employers; and

"Whereas, Andrew Furuseth has been recognized by Presidents, statesmen and his fellow workers as representing the aspirations of the workers in all lands and climes with an unselfishness of purpose seldom if ever equaled by any

individual throughout the history of labor's struggle from serfdom to its present position in the industrial and social world; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council expresses the grief of the workers of this city in the great loss sustained in the passing of Andrew Furuseth; that we glory in the great work he accomplished during his lifetime, and promise to carry on that work in the same unselfish spirit with which he endowed it; be it further

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council and the many delegates to the Council who knew Andrew Furuseth when living and active for his constituents, bow in sorrow at the passing of Brother Andrew Furuseth, and honor his memory; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Council, and copies transmitted to living members of the staff of officers of the Sailors' Union who were associated with him in bygone days."

Report of Executive Committee—Meeting held January 24, 1938. In the matter of application of Grocery Clerks No. 648 for placing the Golden State Bakery on the unfair list, committee recommended that the Council declare its intention to place said bakery on the "We Don't Patronize List." Operating Engineers No. 64 stated they will co-operate with the Laundry Workers in their negotiations for better terms of wages and conditions for employees of both organizations. In the matter of complaint of Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers against the W. P. Fuller Company, Sherwin-Williams and the Dupont Company, a long hearing was held, the union, the companies and the International Painters' Union all being well represented; the differences have been up before the Federal Labor Relations Board, and the union has been unable to organize the majority of the employees as required by the Labor Relations Act; the application of the union for sanction of the Painters' International Union to proceed against the firms mentioned has not been granted; the matter was discussed at great length both in committee and before the Council; the outcome in both committee and before the Council was that the questions in dispute were referred to the officers of the Council in an endeavor to secure a favorable adjustment of the question at issue, such report to be first made to the executive committee. Differences of Cracker Packers' Union and the Cracker Bakers with the Sunland Biscuit Company, California Cracker Company, Cal-Ray Cracker Company and Golden Bear Cookie Company were discussed before the committee; committee recommends the Council declare its intention to place them on the unfair list, with the stipulation that the union confer with the officers of the Council with reference to boycott application and plans for prosecution of the boycott. Brother Stein of Fur Workers and Sister Jenny Matyas of Ladies' Garment Workers discussed with committee policies and attitude of their respective internationals with reference to the C. I. O.; committee instructed the secretary to get in touch with President Green and get his advice for communication to the executive committee at its next meeting. Committee instructed the secretary to prepare a memorial resolution on the passing of Andrew Furuseth, former delegate of Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Report concurred in, and all recommendations carried.

Report of Organizing Committee—Application of National Association of Special Delivery Messengers held over to next meeting. Application of United Tile, Slate and Composition Roofers laid over until they pay the necessary fees, after which the union will be seated. San Francisco and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers' Union No. 424, having paid its fees and answered all questions satisfactorily, was recommended to be seated, with Theodore Johnson as its delegate. Protest of Delegate Speers of the Operating Engineers was made against the seating of Chemical Workers No. 21410, and an-

other meeting will take place to hear the protest this coming week. Report concurred in.

Report and Recommendations of Committee for Regulating of Picketing was read in its entirety. It was well thought out and covered a great many points and aspects of picketing, and made numerous recommendations. After considerable discussion, chiefly by Delegates Palacios and Andrew J. Gallagher, a motion was made and carried that secretary be instructed to have the report printed, that a copy be sent to each affiliated union, and that the report be again considered by the Council four weeks from tonight, as a special order of business at 9 p. m.

Council thereupon took a recess awaiting the report of the election committee, consisting of the following: A. C. Armstrong, chairman; Al Cameron, William Urmy, Tillie Clifford, Lawrence Vail, John Ricci, Connie Harper, Al Lorenzetti, Clarence J. Walsh, Floyd Billingslea and William Qualls.

Reassembling shortly before 2 a. m., the Council received the report of the election committee, and after first accepting the names of officers for the uncontested offices, the complete report of those declared elected is as follows:

President, John F. Shelley; secretary-treasurer, John A. O'Connell; trustees, John F. Coughlan, Anthony Cancilla, Thomas A. Rotell.

Those receiving highest number of votes and elected were:

Vice-president, Lawrence Palacios; sergeant-at-arms, John McGuire; executive committee, William Ahern, John Baker, John C. Daly, S. W. Douglas, Mary Everson, Daniel P. Haggerty, George G. Kidwell, Capt. C. F. May, John Metcalf, C. T. McDonough, John McGuire, Fred West, M. F. Wormuth; organizing committee, A. Ballerini, Hugh Bell, Marguerite Finkenbinder, George Hardy, Joseph H. Honey, John McLaughlin, Art Neergaard, Walter Owen, Thomas A. Rotell; law and legislative committee, H. Foley, Henry Heidelberg, George G. Kidwell, Clarence H. King, Harry Morrison, Lillian Olney, J. Spalding; directors of Labor Clarion, George S. Hollis, Walter Otto, John A. O'Connell, Fred Wettstein, M. F. Wormuth; directors of Labor Council Hall Association, Daniel P. Haggerty, M. S. Maxwell, John F. Shelley.

Receipts, \$648.60; expenditures, \$418.98.

Council adjourned at 1:40 a. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Apartment House Employees

The following letter, under date of January 20, from the Apartment House Employees' Union, Local 14, an affiliate of the Building Service Employees' International Union, was read to the Labor Council at last week's meeting. It was signed by Russell Dreyer, organizer of the union:

"We, the Apartment House Employees' Union, Local No. 14 of San Francisco, received a charter from the Building Service Employees' International Union. Since that time we have enjoyed a steady growth in membership and have formulated our agreements, which no honest employer could refuse to grant.

"These workers on an average work eleven to twelve hours per day for pay as low as 7 to 20 cents per hour. Ninety per cent of these workers receive no day off throughout the year. These workers are practically prisoners; in some cases it is impossible for an organizer to contact them.

"We believe if every union worker in your organization would take a minute's time and contact the janitor, doorman, maid or any other employee working in the buildings in which he lives and assure these workers of your moral support we could wind up our campaign to organize these workers in the next month.

"Believe us when we say these workers need your support to help take them out of their near-

slavery conditions and in many cases basement dungeons.

"Hoping you will read this at your next regular meeting and lend us your support, we will feel always in your debt."

ERNST IN LOS ANGELES

Hugo Ernst, president of Waiters' Union No. 30, and also second vice-president of the culinary crafts' international organization, was in Los Angeles last week. Acting under instructions from the international officials he was aiding in organization work and other matters of special interest to culinary workers, among which was reported to be an attempt to adjust the controversy with the Brown Derby restaurant chain which has existed for some months. Ernst addressed a meeting of the Los Angeles central labor body with reference to the present situation of the culinary and hotel crafts in San Francisco.

Dinner Dance Is Event For Milk Wagon Drivers

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226, one of the well known and best organized units in the local labor movement, were hosts to their members and their families at an elaborate dinner and dance on last Saturday evening.

The Whitcomb hotel was the scene, and while the large crowd in attendance, which approximated 1300, was quite a problem, reports are that the hotel management proved well equal to the occasion in providing admirable dining service and that the meal served was both appetizing and plentiful.

Following the dinner the assemblage repaired to the hotel's well-known roof garden, where Bert Flynn's eight-piece orchestra provided music for the dance and for the social enjoyment and general reunion among the members and their guests.

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2622 MISSION - 1453 FILLMORE - 720 MARKET - 72 MARKET - 1114 MARKET
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Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear. Cleaning with us is an art.

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100% AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Union Label Section Will Sponsor Exhibition At Civic Auditorium

The Union Label Section of San Francisco has been steadily building up its membership and today stands as a strong organization with delegates from every union of prominence in San Francisco.

For the last year there has been considerable agitation within the unions and by the delegates of the Section to hold an exhibition of union label products and to present to union members and the general public, in visual form, the many available articles in such merchandise. The value of the union label in protecting working hour and wage standards for the employee and in giving equal protection against unfair competition to the employer who maintains such standards has long been recognized and acknowledged.

Instructive and Educational

To the end of furnishing a means of wider education upon these facts and furthering the demand for the emblems of fair working conditions the Union Label Section has decided to hold an exhibition in the Civic Auditorium on May 12, 13, 14, and 15, running from Thursday to Sunday.

Such exhibitions have been held in Minneapolis, Seattle, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Washington, St. Louis and other cities throughout the nation. Word has also been received from Secretary Ornburn of the Union Label Section of the American Federation of Labor that a national exhibition of this nature will be held in Cincinnati, beginning

May 16, immediately after the San Francisco exhibition closes.

Prospective exhibitors as well as the local unions are being circularized with regard to details of the coming exhibition—its scope, rules, rates for exhibit space and especially the co-operation that is desired from the unions.

Secretary Thomas A. Rotell of the local Label Section says, in making a preliminary announcement regarding the coming event:

"Our exhibition has been indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council and from its executive committee have been named John F. Shelley, John A. O'Connell and John F. Maguire to act as an advisory committee with the Label Section's general committee. The Labor Council has also voted a loan of \$1000 to the Section for the purpose of financing preliminary expenses of the exhibition.

"We would like all members of union labor to co-operate in making this exhibition a wonderful success, as an important part of the future of the labor movement depends upon educating the general public, in addition to the members within our own ranks, to buy union label merchandise and demand union service. It is in supporting and upholding each other in this manner that the movement can build prestige for itself and add to the recognized power of its various emblems."

Secretary Rotell stated that some of the unions

William W. Hansen -	Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin -	President
Geo. J. Asmussen -	Secretary

UNITED UNDERTAKERS
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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL
Telephone Mission 0267

have already sensed the value of the opportunity which the exhibition presents, and are considering taking space for the purpose of publicizing and promoting their own particular label, card or button. The secretary's office is in the Labor Temple and his phone is Market 6144.

AT ALCAZAR THIS WEEK

The glittering panoply of ancient Egypt, together with the other extreme of slavery, cruelty and the vicissitudes of every-day life of those citizens of mysterious antiquity, form a never-to-be-forgotten pageant on the stage of the Alcazar Theater this week. They are all a part of the play, "The Sun and I," that opened Wednesday night.

PRINTING TRADESMEN GAIN

The Web Pressmen have closed an agreement with the three daily papers in Seattle for an increase in pay of 50 cents per day, with two months' retroactive pay. Negotiations included the Stereotypers and Electrotypes' Union, which gained an advance in pay of 75 cents per day.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

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Union Product



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Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

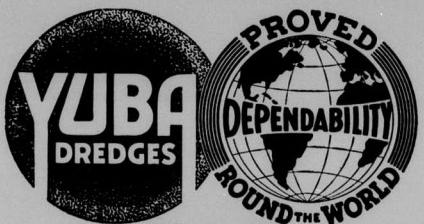
Alaska Cannery Workers No. 2161—1085-A Mission. Hemlock 2934.	Construction and Common Laborers No. 261—200 Guerrero.	Longshoremen No. 38-151-113 Steuart. Exbrook 2463.	Retail Furniture and Appliance Men's Union No. 1285—Room 412, 1095 Market.
Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October. 49 Clay.	Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.	Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers—2674 Third. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.	Retall Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—1095 Market, Room 410. Meets every Tuesday night at Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America No. 266—1179 Market.	Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.	Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple Sec., Joseph P. Bailey, 1340 Turk.	Sailors' Union of the Pacific—59 Clay.
American Federation of Actors—Room 302, Golden Gate Bldg., 25 Taylor.	Corrugated Fibre Products Workers—223 Valencia. Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.	Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.	S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers No. 424—W. F. Schoepfner, Sec., 1320 Lincoln Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
American Federation of Government Employees—83 McAllister, Room 409.	Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—513 Valencia.	Marine Diesel Engineers No. 22—113 Steuart.	S. F. Salvage Corporation No. 541 (formerly Underwriters' Fire Control)—Emergency only, Fire House, 831 Buchanan. Market 6196.
Apartment House Employees No. 14—230 Jones. Graystone 7821.	Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.	Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—51 Clay.	Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.
Asphalt Workers No. 1038—John J. O'Connor, 758 Ninth ave.	Deep Sea & Purse Seine Fishermen—2797 Taylor.	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Room 22, Ferry Bldg.	Scrap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965—John Rossi, sec., 1821 Stockton.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 105 Valencia.	Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 20833—Wm. J. Callahan, Sec., 1637 Sacramento, Apt. 4.	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.	Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks No. 1026—108 Valencia.	Dentists' Union, Local 2174—Native Sons' Hall. Meets 1st Thursday.	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—9 Main.	Ship Fitters No. 9—3052 Sixteenth.
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.	Displaymen & Show Card Writers—200 Guerrero.	Metal Polishers & Platers—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.	Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.
Automobile Salesmen—108 Valencia.	Dreammakers No. 101—149 Mason.	Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.	Stage Employees No. 16—230 Jones. Franklin 0914.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.	Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.	Military Workers—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m. 1067 Market.	Steam Filters No. 550—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Bake Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.	Electrical Workers No. 151 (merged with Electrical Workers (Radio) B-202)—229 Valencia.	Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.	Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Bank Employees No. 21030—272 Monadnock Bldg.	Electrical Workers No. 202 (Radio)—229 Valencia.	Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.	Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.	Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Douglass, sec., 1367 Fourteenth ave.	Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.	Stove Mounters No. 61—Ralph Brown, R. F. D. Box 37, Niles, Calif.
Bartenders No. 41—1628½ Market.	Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.	Municipal Park Employees No. 311—200 Guerrero.	Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.
Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Labor Temple.	Elevator Starters and Operators No. 117—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 230 Jones.	Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday, Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.	Stove Mounters No. 65—Labor Temple.
Billi Posters No. 44—1886 Mission.	Federation of Teachers No. 61—Miss Grace E. King, 1071 Lombard.	Newspaper and Periodical Drivers (formerly Newspaper Distributors and Circulation Employees No. 20456)—109 Golden Gate Ave. Underhill 3361.	Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.	Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17—230 Jones.	News Vendors No. 20769—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 991 Mission.	Street Carmen, Div. 1004—Office, 1182 Market.
Bellmakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.	Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.	Nurses No. 19293—Room 410, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market. Underhill 1643.	Structural Pest Control & Exterminators — 280 Jones St.
Bakeries—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.	Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365—1085-A Mission. Hemlock 2934.	Office Employees—Meets third Wednesday, Labor Temple.	Structural Shopmen No. 491—John J. Connolly, 925—39th Ave., Oakland.
Boat and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Labor Temple.	Fruit & Vegetable Clerks—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.	Operating Engineers No. 64—Anglo Building, 16th and Mission.	Switchmen's Union—John J. Hogan, Sec., 3301 Washington St.
Boat and Shoe Workers No. 216—2940 Sixteenth.	Fur Workers No. 78—149 Mason.	Optical Workers No. 18791—Labor Temple.	Tailors No. 80 (merged with Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America No. 42)—1179 Market. Hemlock 5983.
Bettlers No. 283—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.	Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 106 Valencia.	Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.	Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.	Gardeners and Nursery Workers No. 1135—6145 Mission.	Packers and Preserves Workers No. 20989—513 Valencia.	Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.	Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.	Painters No. 19—200 Guerrero.	Theatrical Employees' Union No. B-18—230 Jones. Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.	Garnet Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.	Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Makers—200 Guerrero.	Tobacco Workers No. 210—Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brikklayers No. 7—200 Guerrero.	Hairdressers and Cosmetologists—25 Taylor.	Pastemakers No. 10567—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.	Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.	Hatters' Union No. 31—1067 Market.	Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.	Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7580.
Building Material Drivers No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.	Holding Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.	Pharmacists No. 838—Room 415, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market. Hemlock 1450.	United Bituminous Enamels and Allied Crafts—J. L. O'Toole, Sec.-Treas., 1329 Sacramento. Tuxedo 2348.
Building Service Employees No. 87—109 Golden Gate Ave.	Hospital and Institutional Workers—Office, 2611 Twenty-fourth St. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 7 p. m., at Labor Temple.	Production Machine Operators and Metal Missions—Employees—2915 16th St.	United Textile Workers, Bag Workers—149 Mason.
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.	Hotel & Apartment Clerks, etc., No. 283—111 Jones. Ice Drivers No. 519—4532 Anza.	Professional Embalmers—Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 3944 Cabrillo.	United Textile Workers, Cordage Workers—149 Mason.
Butchers No. 500—4442 Third.	Janitors No. 9—230 Jones.	Public Works Laborers No. 978—200 Guerrero. Market 1806.	Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Candy Workers' Union—513 Valencia.	Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.	Railroad Laborers No. 1124—224 Guerrero.	Waiters No. 30—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
Candy and Confectionery Workers—513 Valencia.	Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 273—149 Mason.	Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.	Waitresses No. 48—Office 966 Market. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 3 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.	Ladies' Garment Workers—149 Mason.	Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.	Warehousemen No. 860—Third and Brannan. Garfield 2819.
Casket Workers No. 84—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.	Ladies' Handbags, Pockethole and Novelty Workers No. 31—1067 Market.	Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.	Window Cleaners No. 44—1119 Mission.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.	Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.	Wharf Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.	
Chausseurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.	Laundry Workers No. 28—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.		
Cigarmakers—542 Valencia.	Letter Carriers—Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate ave.		
Cigars and Liquor Clerks No. 1088—Room 414, 1095 Market.	Lithographers No. 17—988 Mission.		
Circular Distributors No. B B 11—49 Duboce. (Affiliated with the Bill Posters' Union.)			
Civil Service Building & Maintenance Employees No. 66—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.			
Cloakmakers No. 8—149 Mason.			
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7—Rooms 218, 1095 Market.			

Cross the Bay the Fast Way

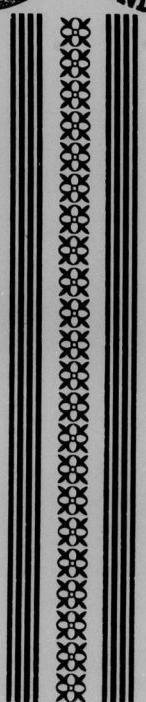
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